ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,016 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
L SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th June
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
*L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th ,,
— NIZAM	2736	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
M ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th ,,
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th ,,
M OATHAY	2263	500	E. Asbdown	16th ,,
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd ,,
—ASSAM	3038	550	W. A. Wheler	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vis Malta; and those marked M vis Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 550, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000 600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

P. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	550	10th June.
TITANIA	S. Meres	4200	600	25th ,,
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 27, 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. Kirby Hall will sail on or about 17th June.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars, please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, May 28 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF VENICE," 3,207 Tons, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 11th June.

The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 Berths. Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April 1887. Agents.

DOUBLE DAMASK LINEN TABLE CLOTHS.

We have now on hand a splendid stock, complete in every size, for dining from 4 to 24 persons.

Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 60 each.

TABLE NAPKINS TO MATCH.

Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
LARGE SIZE, Rs. 24-0, doz.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.

It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure,
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, June 10th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 13th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 7, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Sent for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS AND SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have just received another consignment of MORRIS'S PATENT AIMING & SIGHTING APPARATUS.

Suited for the Regulation Martini-Henry Rifle, or 12 bore Shot Guns. For teaching shooting to recruits and beginners, or for practice by Marksmen and Efficients, they are most valuable. The great benefit derived from a regular and systematical practice with a "Morris Tube" is now universally acknowledged, and the original cost is soon repaid by the amount of Prizes won. For converting the ordinary shot gun into a cheap and accurate small bore Rifle they are strongly recommended.

Full instructions for fitting and using the Tubes are sent with each Tube.

Price for Martini-Henry Tube, with Cleaning Rod and Brush complete, Rs. 25 each.

Ditto for 12 bore Gun Tube complete, Rs. 31 each.

Paper Targets for 5 10 15 and 25 yards, Re. 1-4 to 2-4 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS.

THESE useful Ornaments comprise three Mirrors, which may be placed at any angle, enabling a Lady to see the back of her head with ease. A most useful article for the Dressing-room :—

Size of each Mirror	7½ by 5½	Rs.	18 0
Size do.	6½ by 7½	,,	18 0
Size do.	7½ by 7½	,,	22 0
Size do.	9 by 6½	,,	22 0
Size do.	10 by 7½	,,	27 0
Size do.	9½ by 9½	,,	29 0
Size do.	11 by 11	,,	31 8
Size do.	12½ by 10	,,	35 0

Do. do. stand on the Table, or hang on the Wall at pleasure.

Size of each Mirror 6½ by 6½ ..... Rs. 31 8

THE "DRAWING-ROOM" MIRROR, mounted in best quality Nickel Frames, and handsomely painted Satin Panels :—

Size of each Mirror	6½ by 6½	Rs.	27 0
Size do.	6½ by 9	,,	30 0
Size do.	10 by 8	,,	36 0
Size do.	10 by 10	,,	38 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IVORY, BRUSHES AND COMBS.

Pair of LADIES' IVORY BACKED HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS, complete in Morocco Leather Case, lined with Velvet.
At Rs. 38, Rs. 44, Rs. 54, Rs. 60.

GENT'S MILITARY IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.

Pair of GENT'S MILITARY IVORY BACKED HAIR BRUSHES, complete, in Solid Leather Case.
At Rs. 40, Rs. 42-8, Rs. 45.

IVORY DRESSING COMBS.
Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 10-8 each.

TAIL IVORY COMBS.
Rs. 5-8 each.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.
Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 8-8.

TAIL TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.
Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 4.

IVORY MEMO. TABLETS, consisting of six Ivory leaves, bound together, very handy for the pocket.
Rs. 5 each.

Arms, Crests and Monograms engraved on Ivory, Silver, &c.
Estimates given.

TREACHER & Co, Limited.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY

IS a delicious old Mellow Whisky, in quality unrivalled, very soft, peculiarly fine in flavour, and of the utmost purity.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAIN.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 Do. ,, 5-0.	7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travelers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
18	0	Still	BURGUNDY .. A favourite White Dinner Wine.	...Chablis	10	8
19	0	Still	BURGUNDY .. A fine red full-bodied Wine.	...Beaune	10	8
24	0	Still	BURGUNDY .. Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	...Macon	13	0
22	0	Still	BURGUNDY .. This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	...Pommard	12	0
32	0	Still	BURGUNDY ... This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	Chambertin	17	0
20	0	Fine	SAUTERNE ... A good light refreshing Wine.	...Barsac	11	0
23	0	Superior	SAUTERNE ... Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
32	0	Haut	SAUTERNE ... Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	very rich and fine	17	0

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL & PYRAMID BALLS.

THE MONSOON being now almost due we recommend BILLIARD PLAYERS to provide themselves with IVORY BALLS.

The Monsoon is the only time during which it is safe to lay in a stock of these Goods without fear of their cracking, and as we have a large quantity of Seasoned and well selected BALLS in STOCK we can supply at the shortest Notice.

We have in our employ a practical EUROPEAN IVORY TURNER, and we guarantee all Balls sent out by us to be superior to any imported ones, especially is every Ball is carefully tested before it leaves our Factory.

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, IVORY TURNERS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

SATEEN DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.

ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.

FANCY FIGURED MUSLINS
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

INDIAN MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

CASHMERE DRESSES.
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

SILK AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 65, Rs. 80, Rs. [illegible] upwards.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

MRS. LAKE. MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts..... Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CAUTION !

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
KANGRA VALLEY.

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auctions, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation in the district, THAT WERE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents,
PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free 1lb. samples of these can be obtained by any gentleman or lady on application, and prices given.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., ARE THE ONLY FIRM SELLING PURE AND UNADULTERATED HOLTA TEAS OF THE SPRING CROP OF 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The reality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	"EAST INDIA."	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."
"PALE DRY."	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	"RICH OLD BOAL."	

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings		
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.		
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings ,,	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.		
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.		
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings ,,	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.		
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings ,,	90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.		

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE

FORMS a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for Children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 ; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEASON 1887-1888.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear.

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the Pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA, sewn throughout, and the SEAMS WATERPROFED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

		Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	...each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes	...each	16	8
Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	...per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c :	...each	30	0
Cap to match ...Rs. 6 0 | Leggings	...per pair	10	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	...each	28	0
Inverness Capes, as above	...each	35	0
Leggings to match	...	10	8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes"	...each	45	0
Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years	...40 to	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Batternburg," etc., latest shapes and materials.	each 25 to	35	0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing	...pair	6	8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers	...from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48	...	15	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths	..per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	...	18	8
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable	...each	18	8
Vulcanized Hand Basins	...each 7 8 to	8	8

THORPE & Co.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN FORBES, 2,450 tons, Capt. J. Whyte, 23rd June 1887.

THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

7th June 1887.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "GOVIND," arrived from LONDON and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever, and all Claims must be certified to by the Surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, or they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1887.

TO BE LET, from 15th June, a Furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for four months. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from 1st July next, a beautifully furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill for six or eighteen months. It is well adapted for a chummery or two families. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a Furnished TOP-FLOOR in Middle Colaba, for about five months. Rent moderate, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 9 inst., Dr. Blaney will propose.—(1.) That the Town Council be requested to furnish the Corporation with a plan and estimate of two new milch cattle stables. (2.) That the Council be requested to furnish themselves with a quarterly return of excess income derived from the consolidated rate due to the assessment of new buildings and property of all kinds for publication in the usual list of business of the Council.

J. LEASK, Actg. Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 4th June 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June 1887, for CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS for STEAM FIRE-ENGINE, STABLES and LASCARS at the D Ward office.

1. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

2. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (300) to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

3. A further Deposit of Rs. (300) will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Dept., Muni. Commr's Office, 6th June 1887.

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PROVISION MERCHANTS,
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TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA, Rs. 9 per Dozen; Caladiums 50 distinct named continental sorts, Rs. 18 per Dozen.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This can now be procured as may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES' JERSEY JACKETS, In Navy, Black and Burgundy; richly braided Rs. 9, 12, 14 to 26 each.—Just opened, The LADIES' BAZAAR, Limited, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters, Bombay and Poona.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Scottish High School, Byculla, and the John Connon School, Fort, will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June.—JOHN FORGAN, Joint Hony. Secs.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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SALE OF BENGAL RICE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Arab Oomer, an insolvent, 38 bags of Bengal rice.

Also in re Thacker Keesowjee Vandrawan—
3 small bundles of small cut pieces of piece-goods.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE OLD RACE-COURSE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Jamshedji Jivanji Patell, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Jan Mahomed Cassum, the following valuable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandaree land or ground belonging to Hirajee Baliajee Patell, Fuzandar, containing by admeasurement 355 5-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house or range of building of three stories, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Old Race Course, near Agreepada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 152, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the Fuzandaree vacant ground, on the west by a gully, and beyond that by the property of Abdool Rehimon Pir Mahomed, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by a Fuzandaree Gully, and beyond that partly by the property of Hada Vali Mahomed, partly by the property of Abdul Cadur, and partly by the property by Matadin Bhowani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

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One English-built mail-phaeton by Fulher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with Lady's folding step and rest back. One miniature circular-fronted office brougham in good order.

Both the property of a gentleman left for England.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 8, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux:—

75 tons superior teak scantlings of various size, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, SPIRIT VATS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the Towa Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of Commissariat Stores, consisting of unappropriated provisions, deadstock and 3 spirit vats, capable of holding 3,000 gallons each.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor) the very valuable and handsome French-polished, black, teak and satin wood inlaid, household furniture, best plate-ware, real China full gilt dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services, rich glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent wind-proof kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell Public Auction at their rooms by order of Natha Munjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Hajee Adam Futtay Mahomed, gold ornaments called hathli, har, jarmar, javmala, toolsipatia, foolvali, borkada, ketar, kevra, fervo, jalarin, haarl, pochi, damni, sarcekdania and silver ornaments called kadla, and athasia.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE ON BANDORA HILL, BANDORA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premesis, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of Messrs. Nicolas do Ga., Joao Domingos Gonsalves and Joseph de Esperanca, Trustees appointed by the High Court Decree, dated the 4th day of April 1887, in suit No. 343 of 1872 (Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction), filed by Rose Mary do Ga and her husband Nicolas de Ga, one of the abovenamed vendors, against Anie Pennell, Pestonjee Dinshaw and others.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of Government land with the bungalow or dwelling house, cookroom, debts and outhouses standing thereon known as "Hill Side" on Bandora Hill, Bandora, in the Island of Salsette, and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Dadabhai, on the north by the Hill Road, on the west partly by the Hill Road and partly by the Government land, on the south by the property of Agha Khan, in the sub-district of Tanna, computed to contain 1½ goontas or 1,291 2-9 square yards, be the same more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Revenue under Survey No. 1 and assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 1.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 4 P.M.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece of Government land with the bungalow or dwelling house, cookroom, godown and outhouses standing thereon known as "Mountain Home" on Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Pestonjee Dadabhai, on one north, on the west by the property of the late Captain [illegible] Homungee Captain, on the west by the Hill Road or Government land by the side of the said road, and on the south by the property of the late Henry Stevens, in the sub-district of Tanna, computed to contain 3½ goontas or 4,320 square yards, be the same more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 5 and assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 5.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 5 P.M.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of Government land with the upper-storied bungalow or dwelling house, cookroom, stables and outhouses standing thereon, known as "Belmont Half" situate on Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Marcelo de Souza and partly by the property of Pestonjee Dadabhai, on the north partly by the property of the late Henry Stevens, partly by the property of Caitano Nunes and partly by the property of Paulo A. Gonsalves, and on the south by the property of Dinshaw Shapoorjee, in the subdistrict of Tanna, part of this lot is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Survey No. 6, and is computed to contain 27½ goontas or 3,337 square yards, be the same more or less. The remainder of this lot is assessed as vurcas land under Survey No. 238, and is computed to contain 12 goontas or 1,452 square yards, be the same more or less. The said house is assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 6.

ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece of Government varcas land under Survey No. 220, being on Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east, south and partly on the north by the property of Eluljee Adurjee Homjee, and on the west and partly on the north by the property of Daniel Ignacio de Monte, computed to contain 2½ goontas or 290 square yards, be the same more or less.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 4 P.M.

LOT No. 5.—All that piece of Government varcas land, being on Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east, south and north partly by Government ground and partly by the property of Ignacio Joseph Perceira, and on the west by property of Dr. Vitoriano Aleixo Dias, computed to contain 6½ goontas or 732½ square yards, be the same more or less.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT 5 P.M.

LOT No. 6.—All that piece of Government land under Survey No. 392 Plot No. 2 together with the wall erected thereon, being on the east side of Bandora Hill aforesaid, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Brass Antonio Pereira, Philip F. Pereira and Antonio I Fernandes, on the west by the property of Boavestura Angello Pascoal Pereira, on the south partly by the property of Camillo Philip Pereira and Antonio I Fernandes and on the north partly by the property of Brass Antonio Pereira, and Ignacio D Fonseca computed to contain one acre and 3½ goontas or 5,235 square yards, be the same more less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs HORE, CONROY and BROWN, attorneys for the Vendors or the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 8, 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY,

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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NOTICES.

AN OPINION being prevalent with the Public that I am a Partner in the firm of S. WYSE and Co., Secundrabad, Deccan, I TOTALLY DENY all such connection, with that Firm.

S. WYSE Bombay Bellasis Road.
S. WYSE & Co., No. 5 Main Street, Poona.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS for CARRYING COALS from alongside Steamers and from Bunder to the Mill will be received by the Company up to SATURDAY, 11th June 1887. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT

INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government; and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen	Rs. 6
Small " "	Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle	Annas 9
" Small " "	Annas 5

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VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

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25 kinds VEGETABLE and 14 kinds FLOWER, consisting of the following kinds:—

VEGETABLE—Beat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Carrot, Cress, Capsicum, Indian Corn, Knol-Khol, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Pease, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Tomato, Vegetable Marrow, Water Cress.

FLOWER—Asters, Balsam, Begonia, Candytuft, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Fuschia, Heliotrope, Larkspur, Mignonette, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Verbena.

Price, Rupees Two.

"ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY," CALCUTTA.

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Specially prepared by S. F. WYEED,
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FOR SOUPS, BEEFSTEAKS, MUTTON-CHOPS, &c., a strong and superior preparation, very convenient and economical, palatable like Sauce, its primitive taste and qualities being fully preserved. Equally useful in the Kitchen as well as on the table.

A Boon in travelling and camp life

A Trial will satisfy any epicure.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE PARIS AND VIENNA EXHIBITIONS.

SOLD AT THE BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, BOMBAY.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment, such a blending of penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA, the sole surviving Executors of the will of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, late of Bombay, who died on the 12th day of August 1878, and whose will was proved in the High Court of Bombay on the 20th day of January 1879, are about to finally wind up the Estate of the deceased and distribute the same. Notice is hereby given that any persons having any claims or demands upon or against the said Estate of Hajee Ismail Haji Hubib are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts to the said Executors at the office of the undersigned, their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of June 1887. And notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 1st day of June 1887.

MACFARLANE, ENGELBACH & HEMING,
SOLICITORS FOR THE SAID EXECUTORS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th June 1887, for the supply of the following CONSERVANCY CARTS, &c., required for the Chinchpokli Municipality:—

25 Galvanized Night Soil Carts, fitted with air-tight lids and outlet valves, mounted on wheels with Iron Knaves, holding 230 gallons for one pair of bullocks.

25 Galvanized Crowley's patent Night Soil Carts for single bullock.

12 Wooden Dust Carts, wooden wheels, for one pair of bullocks.

12 Conservancy Carts, wooden wheels.

12 Galvanized Iron Water Carts, to hold 200 gallons.

10 Galvanized Iron Single Bullock Water Carts, 60 gallons.

10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 4 Seats.

10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 6 Seats.

10 Crawford's Iron Latrines, 8 Seats.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOEL H. L. WOODS, Assistant Superintending Engineer, Chnd. Municipality.

Hyderabad, Deccan, 31st May 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. &c., &c., &c.
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, INALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently imported the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

WATER PROOF COATS FOR MONSOON.

Gent's Mackintosh Water Proof Cloaks .. each	Rs. 23 to 25		
Do. Black, Brown and Grey Water-proof Coats	"	"	15 to 18
Do. Grey and Brown Cashmere do ...	"	"	15
Do. Olive Color Waterproof	"	"	18 to 20
Do. Slate Color Waterproof Coats, light in weight	"	"	9 to 10
White Water Proof Sheets with Warm Lining	"	"	8 to 12
Do. do. Cloth 60in. breadth, per yd.	"		4
Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Turban Cover ..... each	"		6-8
Gent's Tweed Ulsters	"	"	20 to 25
Do. Cashmere Suits	"	"	10 to 25
Do. Tweed Hats with Flaps	"	"	1-8 to 2
Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits	"	"	20 to 25
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TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Arrival of Lady Reay from Poona, 6-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bancoora (s), from Calcutta and Pemba (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Etolia (s). for Liverpool ; Kt. Companion (Ship), Dunkirk and Assam (s). Trieste, &c.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ardbeg, Govino, Bellona and Wave entered the dock, and the s.s. Australia left it yesterday.

EXTENSIVE HOUSE-BREAKING AT KALBADAVIE.—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee reported to the police on Monday that his shop on the ground floor of a house in Kalbadavie Road was broken into on the night previous, and three glass show cases were forced open, from whence gold and silver jewellery, valued at Rs. 1,335, consisting of gold rings, lockets, brooches, silver bangles and precious stones were stolen.

EFFECTS OF THE RAINS.—A portion of the Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, collapsed on Monday night.—A shed belonging to Abdool Rahimon, at Muddonpoora, fell in on Monday evening, in consequence of which an old woman was slightly injured by the falling debris. The damage to the property is estimated at Rs. 300.—A portion of the roof of a godown belonging to Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee, at Hummum Street, Fort, suddenly fell in about six o'clock yesterday morning, the damage being estimated at Rs. 100.

FATAL KICK BY A HORSE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Tank Street, in Soortee Mohia, touching the death of Rajpal Thakuree, aged 50 years, a groom in the service of a Mahomedan stable-keeper named Ebrahim. On Sunday afternoon, while removing the litter from between the legs of a horse in the stable he was suddenly kicked on the left groin. Complaining of severe pain in the stomach he declined to be removed to hospital and died from the effects of his injuries next day. The verdict was to the effect that death was caused by injuries received by a kick from a horse.

RAJKOTE ADDRESS TO SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.—The deputation appointed by the Zoroastrian community of Rajkote, headed by Dustoor Jamaspjee Monocherjee, waited upon Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit at his bungalow at Malabar Hill on Monday last, and presented him with an address on his being knighted. The address was enclosed in an elegant silver casket in the shape of a book, and was accompanied by a letter from Khan Bahadoor Dhunjeesha Hormusjee Karaka, Assistant Political Agent, Rajkote, who therein gave a short account in eloquent terms of the many public benefactions and charities of Sir Dinshaw. Having introduced the members of the deputation to Sir Dinshaw, Dustoor Jamaspjee read Khan Bahadoor Dhunjeesha's letter, in the sentiments expressed in which he fully concurred. The address was next read, and being placed in the casket, was handed to Sir Dinshaw by the Dustoor. Sir Dinshaw thanked the deputation, at the same time expressing his intention of sending a suitable written reply to the address. After the distribution of flowers and rose-water, the deputation withdrew.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Bhowanishunkar Mungesh, in the employ of the P. and O. Company, Parcel Department, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to answer charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry documents, and further with secreting the said valuable documents. The charge against him were preferred by Kapoornabai, a Hindoo widow, living at Candawady Lane. Mr. Dhairyavan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Chalk for the defence. The circumstances of the case are briefly these :—The complainant is the widow of one Sittaram Raghoonath, and knew the accused, who was on intimate terms with her father. The father of the complainant about a year ago had deposited with the accused for safe custody three Government loan notes for Rs. 1,000 each, standing in the name of the complainant. About the same time the complainant lent and advanced to the accused Rs. 2,000 on a promissory note, whereby he agreed to repay the amount within six months. As the accused failed to carry out the agreement, the complainant showed the note to a relative of hers, who on seeing it said that the promissory note was not sufficient, and complainant accordingly to pass another promissary note in terms of the one which had been passed to her by a Portuguese named Menesse on pledge of ornaments. The accused agreed to give her a renewed promissory note, and at his request about three months ago she gave him for cancellation the original promissory note which he had already passed to her, also the promissory note passed by Menesse in order that the latter might serve as a guide in writing out the renewed promissory note. The accused kept these two promissory notes and promised to give her on the following day the promissory note passed by Menesse and the renewed promissory note. The following day the accused did not give the two documents as promised. Subsequently he put her off from to time on some pretext or other. As the complainant had full confidence in the accused she did not suspect anything wrong until about two years ago, when, owing to a family dispute, she had deposited with the accused for safe custody certain ornaments and clothing, valued at Rs. 1,000, belonging to her and in respect of which he passed to her three acknowledgments signed by him. On the 22nd ultimo, she asked him for the return of the ornaments, articles and clothing. On the following day she returned him the three acknowledgments and requested him to return her things. After the accused got the three acknowledgments in his possesion, he said that he would return the articles the following day. This he failed to do at the time, and finally refused point blank to surrender either the property, the acknowledgments, or the two promissory notes for Rs. 2,000 each. The complainant stated that she would not have parted with the two promissory notes for Rs. 2,000 each, nor the acknowledgments in respect of her property had the accused not represented to her that he would give back the same. The Magistrate after hearing the evidence came to the conclusion that this was clearly a civil matter, and referred the parties to a Civil Court.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE CUTCH STATE.

SINCE Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy's retirement from the Cutch State, the administration has been in the hands of an equally efficient Dewan, Mr. Motilal Lalbhoy. The Cutchi public express their satisfaction at the new official who has continued the good works inaugurated by the late Dewan. Justice is administered with an impartial hand, and police is carefully looked after. It is satisfactory to note that while most of the other Native States are labouring under some kind of grievance or other, the Cutch State stands pre-eminently free from the blemish.—Shamsher Bahadoor Ahmedabad.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE GUJERAT REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE.

Mr. Mulock, the Collector, is not satisfied with the reports submitted by police-inspector Khan Saheb Nanabhoy on the recent fires which completely destroyed the Gujerat Revenue Survey Office, with all its important books, plans, &c. The authorities are said to have received some information that the fire was the result of a pre-concerted action by some evil-disposed persons. Further inquiry into the matter has been entrusted to Mr. Robertson. On the second instant the chowkidars attached to the Dufterdar and the police superintendent's bungalows were carefully examined. The office has been re-opened in the fort. Ten karkoons from the temporary list have been discharged.—*Bombay Samachar.*

SYMPATHETIC, BUT BUREAUCRATIC.

The *Indu Prakash*, in commenting upon Lord Reay's answer to the Abkari deputation, says :—Lord Reay's reply was sympathetic and encouraging, but was beset with the one fault which has characterized his Lordship's utterances of late, *viz.*, that there is a studied effort to exonerate from all blame the department which has offended popular opinion. Ever since the time of the debates on the Land Revenue Bill in the Legislative Council, when the Land Revenue Settlement Department found its best advocate in Lord Reay, there is observable in his Lordship's position more of the bureaucrat supporting existing officialism than of the statesman sifting the working of the different branches of the administration. The Abkari Department has on this occasion received the light of his Excellency's countenance, and may now rest satisfied that in spite of its unpopularity it enjoys the sunshine of the favour of the head of the Government.

MASS-MEETINGS IN BENGAL.

The mass-meetings that are now being held in all parts of Bengal, with a view to memoralize her Majesty the Queen-Empress for the concession of representative government to the people of this country in honor of the Jubilee, are among the significant signs of the times. We look upon them as the natural outcome of the beneficent policy which the British Government has been pursuing in regard to the education of the subject-races since the days of Lord William Bentinck, and Sir Charles Metcalfe. They fulfil both in letter and spirit the prophecy of Lord Macaulay as regards the future of English education in this country. They also afford a faithful index to the mighty changes that have gradually come over the spirit of our political dreams and show at a glance how Western ideas and thoughts have permeated the different strata of the entire native community. Although the truth of these reflections is as patent as the mid-day sun, and daily comes home to the business and bosom of us all, there are men amongst us—the veritable black sheep in our camp, who have been moving heaven and earth to discredit these demonstrations in the eyes of our Anglo-Indian enemies. They set down these spontaneous expressions of popular feeling as the handiwork of a number of wire-pullers and professional agitators whose sole object in getting up these meetings, say they, is simply to humbug and hamper the Government. Now who do you think these men are, and what could their motive be in taking up an attitude so diametrically opposed to the best interests of the country? Why, they are a sorry lot of toadeating place-hunters who would sell their conscience for any consideration that might bring grist to their mill, knowing as they fully do, how inimically disposed the generality of officials are, who have the disposal of the loaves and fishes of Government Service in their hand, towards the agitation of our political grievances, these unscrupulous fellows are trying to worm themselves into latter's favour by cooking up all manners of *silly* stories to prove the insignificant character of those meetings and of their utter hollowness of pretension.—*The Dhunketin* (Chandernagore).

MALIGNERS OF THE HINDU RACE.

Prof. Wordsworth only a year-and-a-half ago believed in the professions of those, who assured him and others that they would forward as they had been forwarding the cause of social reform and deprecated foreign interference of every kind, direct or indirect. Since then concrete cases have put those professions to the test, and men who posed and do even now pose as friends of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" in certain matters are now discovered to be the followers of a different and directly contray set of doctrines in social matters. Hence the surprise of Prof. Wordsworth to find these men looking on the one hand with "envious eyes" to the laws of Baroda and Indore, which treat a woman as something worse then chattel, while trying on the other to convince the world outside that the Hindu law is not barbarous, and that those who say that the Hindus treat their women as slaves are guilty of telling a falsehood and maligning our people. Can worse maligners of the Hindu race be found than these men, whom Prof. Wordsworth has been able to discover—men, who by representing the barbarous law of Baroda and Indore to be good Hindu law are libelling that law, and with it the Hindu community, of course without being conscious of the gross libel they are guilty of? Hindus have no reason to be proud of such champions, who mistake the law of the aborigines for that of an ancient and once glorious race.—*Indu Prakash.*

MADRAS.

THE JUBILEE OF BISHOP CALDWELL.—On the 8th of January, 1888, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Caldwell will complete his 50 years of residence in India, and the Christians in connection with the S. P. G. Missions in Tinnevelly, wish to celebrate his Jubilee as a joyous event in the history of the Church in Tinnevelly, and to perpetuate the memory of his prolonged labors in the cause of God, by instituting a fitting memorial to testify to future generations their thankfulness for the great things God has done for them, through the instrumentality of their loved and reverend Bishop. It is unnecessary to enumerate here the benefits which have been conferred by him on the Church in Tinnevelly, and indeed, the Church at large, as a Scholar, a Missionary and a Bishop. The Christians of the S. P. G. Missions in Tinnevelly, therefore, confidently in vite all their brethren in South India to join in celebrating the Bishop's Jubilee, and to contribute liberally towards the institution of a suitable Jubilee memorial. As Bishop Caldwell is widely known, and has many European friends, not only in this country, but also in England, and elsewhere, they are also cordially invited to contribute towards this memorial. It is proposed to determine what form the memorial should take after the subscriptions have come in. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to form an Executive Committee for carrying out this object :—The Rev. Messrs. A Margoschis, J. A. Sharrock, B.A., (Treasurer.) W. Relton, M.A., D. Samuel, V.D., D. Vedamuthu, J. Gnanaolivoo, G. Arumeinayagam B. A., S. Gnanamuthu, M A. (Hony-Secy). Subscriptions in this country should be sent to the Rev. A Margoschis Nazareth, Tinnevelly District ; the Rev. J. A Sharrock, B A, Tuticorin, Tinnevelly District ; or the Rev. S. Gnanamuthu, M A. Honorary Secretary Bishop Caldwell's Jubilee Committee, Idaiyangudi, Tinnevelly District.—*Madras Times.*

On Wednesday last, before their Lordships, Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Iyer, and Mr. Justice Brandt, a prisoner, named Natchee Muthu Gounden, appealed against a conviction by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, and the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment passed upon him by the learned Judge, for kidnapping a girl under 16 years of age. Three young girls, it appears, were passing along a road on the way to their village, one afternoon in January last when the accussed, who seemed to have premeditated matters, suddenly pounced upon one of the girls, named Sunkara Ammal, and carried her away to a house not far off. The two other girls followed and raised an alarm. The prisoner entered the house with the girl and bolted the door inside. He then proceeded, or attempted to go through a marriage ceremony by pouring water over her, and to tie round her neck a saffron dyed string to which was attached a *thalee*. The girl resisted as much as possible, and succeeded in snapping the string before it was placed round her neck. A crowd, in the meantime, collected in front of the house, and a man named Perumall Naik, who was is the crowd, then burst open the door of the house, whereupon the prisoner and the girl came outside. The prisoner was then arrested, and when taken before the 3rd class Magistrate, he stated that he carried away the girl with the intention, at her own request, to marry her. Before the Committing Magistrate on the 7th February, however, he denied having carried away the girl, and in the Sessions Court he pleaded an *alibi*, and cited three witnesses, whom he did not, however, examine. The Sessions Judge convicted him, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. In his appeal to the High Court the prisoner stated that he made the confession before the 3rd Class Magistrate, at the instigation of the Police. Their lordships after looking through the records of the case, held that the act of the appellant, though very stupid was nevertheless criminal and as the girl was in no way injured, their lordships reduced the sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

THE ASSETS OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.

THE following remarks from an eminent legal authority refer to the decision of Mr. Justice Chitty regarding the sale of the remaining assets of the Oriental Bank :—

"In the first place, those who object to the arrangement may, if they please, appeal against the decision of the learned Judge. The creditors who objected were represented by a very able counsel, who failed to satisfy the Judge that the adjournment into Court for which he asked was either necessary or expedient. Had these creditors offered a better figure they might themselves have obtained the assets, and, at all events, by that step they would have benefited the general body of creditors. In the absence, however, of any offer from them no valid ground appeared for entertaining a proposal tending only to delay a settlement without offering any security that the ultimate result would not be worse instead of better. It is the duty of the official liquidator to realize the assets without unnecessary delay and with the least expense possible. The affairs of the bank have already been in liquidation for upwards of four years. The arrangement now effected is a sale of the assets, and apparently because it is a sale on a large scale it is objected to. The creditors who opposed it, it is necessary to say, have had exceptionally good opportunities of gauging the value of the assets, and they profess to be able to assert that a greater sum should have been obtained ; but although it has been in their power for some months past to make a counter offer they have not done so. In my belief no one who has knowledge of the facts will be able to confirm the suggestion made by those who opposed the arrangement that cash tenders for estates in Mauritius, for claims on similar estates, for shares in limited companies in that colony, and for other assets of a varied nature could have been invited without entailing a very serious sacrifice of value. For that and other cogent reasons the form of sale adopted was such as to favour buyers to the extent of enabling them with a minimum of risk to bid as near full value as any prudent purchaser would do. I may incidentally mention that the action of the Colonial Office two years ago in accepting on equitable grounds 13s. in the pound, payable by instalments, in satisfaction of Ceylon and Mauritius Government claims, full and immediate payment of which, with interest added, might have been legally enforced, gives the measure of what well-informed persons then considered to be the maximum dividend which could be hoped for. It is, nevertheless, true that the Crown reserved the right, which now comes into play of receiving a greater dividend should such ever be realized, but practically no hope was at the time entertained of any benefit under this reservation. The learned Judge considered the whole matter in all its bearings, and I may perhaps, without impertinence, say that in my experience no Judge has devoted more anxious care and consideration than has the learned Judge in this particular liquidation."

SIR SALAR JUNG IN EGYPT.

AN occasional correspondent writing to the *Statesman* from Cairo, under date May 19, says :—

H. E. Sir Salar Jung arrived in Cairo on the 17th instant, with a *suite* consisting of fourteen persons. He is staying at Shepherd's Hotel, where I visited him, and had the pleasure of a long interview. He informed me that he intends staying in Cairo a fortnight, after which he goes on to Constantinople, where he will pass a month; then, on to Italy and France, and finally he will "pull up" at London, where his stay will depend upon circumstances. Yesterday he had a long interview with Nubar Pasha, who was very curious to know something about the administration of Hyderabad. He said he should like to compare notes on the question of the Nizam's army and the Egyptian, which latter he declared was a costly article for Egypt, on account of the high pay given to the English officers commanding it, and the heavy outlay on equipment. His Excellency is thoroughly right in what he says regarding the cost of the small Egyptian army and the police force. Both are too expensively officered, and the latter over-officered, there being an English officer of the rank of Major to every twenty-five men. It is for this reason that Mookhtar insists on the thorough reorganisation of the Egyptian army including an increase of its effective, and the substitution of Turkish officers for some of the ornamental Egyptians in command. I hear from good authority that to please Mukhtar, or Nubar his master, and facilitate negotiations at Constantinople, the English Government has given orders that the scheme for the increase of the army to 16,000 men be prepared and submitted as soon as possible. This is generally regarded as a ruse to deceive the wily Turk, and that when the negotiations at Constantinople have been definitely terminated, then the project will be simply flung aside. Mukhtar Pasha has gone to Alexandria where he will pass the summer months. As probably your readers are generally aware the Khedive and Court leave regularly for Alexandria in the month of May in each year, staying there until October, and the Ministers go thither twice a week to consult with him and hold council. Mukhtar told me before his departure, that he may return to Constantinople before long, as there is little for him to do in Egypt beyond watching and reporting—duties which could be as equally well done by a less highly-paid and less exalted personage. His health is good, and he will most likely go to Constantinople for a trip, returning here in August. I think the humid air of Alexandria will not suit his Excellency, who suffers greatly from fever, and is altogether "seedy" from staying too long in Cairo, whose dry, hot climate has disagreed with him.

ANGLICAN PRIESTS IN NONCONFORMIST PULPITS.

A DISCUSSION took place at a recent meeting of the upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury at Westminster, on the following *articulus cler* presented to their Lordship's from the Lower House at the close of last session :—

"That, whereas certain priests of the Church of England have preached, by invitation of those who are not in communion with that Church, in places in which its doctrines and its discipline are avowedly opposed, this House, while duly acknowledgeing the charitable motives and intentions of those who accept the invitations forced to desires to express its belief that the acceptance of such is not only contrary to the principles and laws of the Church, but tends to hinder rather than promote the unity of Christian people. This House respectfully requests their lordships the Bishops to take such steps as may be in their power to prohibit and to suppress this innovation, which is a great scandal in the eyes of many devout Church people, and is detrimental to the spread of true religion."

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in supporting the *articulus cleri*, said that the matter now before the House was one of the greatest possible gravity. If their lordships accepted generally the statements in this *articulus cleri* they had this before them—that certain members of their own Church had entered into such communions as public worship or public preaching involved with sects which were not in communion with the Church of England, but even openly and avowedly opposed to it. The gravity of the position was that certain clergymen, to whom they would desire to ascribe nothing but the best motives, although their course of action could not be regarded as wise, had entered into what it was impossible to describe otherwise than as a union in worship with those who were not in communion with the Church. Their lordships must feel with him that the state of things described in the *articulus cleri* was one which they should do [illegible] difficulty. After the legal steps were taken he believed that they would at once find that an appeal to the Courts of law would be necessitated, and he believed that they could procure on this subject from eminent persons very different opinions. He dismissed, therefore, every considerations of appealing to the law in the matter, at any rate in the present stage to which matters had come, but he thought it was time expression of opinion from their lordships in a serious form, and yet at the same time wise and conciliatory, might lead those who had espoused what he might venture to call dangerous courses to reconsider their position and even, perhaps, to retrace their steps. Firm and loyal words had often been found to produce a very great effect, and he could not but think that the united wisdom of their lordships might help to put forward such a form of words as would express what he had alluded to as the seriousness of the position, and yet at the same time take a conciliatory attitude. Their words might then go far to redress that which might, if left unrepressed, assume very dangerous dimensions, and go very far, too, to break up those peaceful relations which they were most desirous to maintain with their brethern of Nonconformity. He hoped that some form of words might be brought forward which would help them in this difficulty. He desired them to be clear, he desired them to be firm, but the same time he strongly desired that they should be kind, gentle, and conciliatory.

The Bishop of Winchester, said that it was imperative upon the House not to be silent. The request of the Lower House was that the Bishops should take such steps as might be in their power to prohibit and suppress the innovation. He himself had a strong feeling against ecclesiasts going into a Court of law more than they could possibly help. He should, therefore, deprecate the taking of the legal view of the question unless it were in the last resort. This question was not a legal question, but a question of Church order, with which they had to deal, as Bishops, independently of the law of the land. Of course, Church order and the law of the land were intimately mixed up because, as they had heard on the previous day, unless through the law of the land the Bishops had no coercive jurisdiction, but he thought it was not primarily a question of law but of Church order, and he ventured to think that the preaching or taking part in the religious worship of these who were not in communion with the Church of England was against all primitive practice, against all Catholic usage, and especially against the principles of our own Reformation. The Reformation did not mean the right of private judgment ; it did not mean the Bible and the Bible only. That might have come from the Reformation, but it was not what the Reformation aimed at or what the Reformation meant. The Reformation meant this. The Church had been suffering for a long time from intolerable oppression and tyranny, and that was not only galling in itself, but more than that, it imperilled the truth of religion and faith of the people. It was extremely difficult for the people to live in the true faith and to follow Christ-like principles if they were under the supreme dominion of the Bishop of Rome, and there was, therefore, a very urgent need that the Church should be reformed. There was a great desire on the part of people in many portions of Europe to reform the Church, but all the efforts at reform were checked by the power of the Roman Church. The oppression and corruption of the Roman Church having therefore become intolerable for all Europe, Christendom had not united to throw off the yoke of supremacy, English Christendom thought it had the right to do so and thought it was a necessity to do so, and accordingly English Christendom, or the English Church, indeed threw off all that tyranny and corruption of faith which the Church of Rome involved, and determined to reform herself upon the principles of the primitive Church. On the principles of the primitive Church he maintained she had reformed herself—not on the principles, as had been stated, of the fourth or fifth century, though that was primitive, but on the principles of the primitive Church of the first and second century. She maintained the episcopate of the very beginning, adopted the same sacraments which we found in the earliest times, and really did reform herself upon truly primitive principles. It was, therefore, a true reformation of the National Church, and the Church rose up as a great unity. Unless there had been dire necessity for such a Reformation, that Reformation would have been a terrible sin. That would not be too strongly repeated. If the Reformation had not been called for by the most imperative necessity, and had the necessity not been the direst possible, the amount of division which it was necessary to introduce into Christendom by one national Church to reform herself would have been one of the most terrible sins ever committed by men. But they, as Bishops of the English Church, held that there was such a tremendous necessity, and that therefore the Church was justified in reforming herself on primitive models, as she did so reform herself. Now, with the greatest respect for Dissenters, the very principle of dissent was just the denial of the principle of the English Reformation. We acted as a great nation and a great Church, reforming herself when it was impossible to get the whole of Christendom to reform itself. She reformed herself as a great unity, but it was a totally different principle that for very slight differences of opinion people might separate from our great national Church, and that any body of men might set up a new Church of its own. That was a principle which was in direct antagonism to the principles of the Reformation. It seemed, therefore, to him that those who belonged to the great Catholic Church of this country were altogether inconsistent, and did to a certain extent rebel against the principle of the English Reformation by joining in public worship with Nonconformists ; and, without the slightest ill-will towards Nonconformists, many of whom were pious and good men, he said that they were distinctly mistaken, that their principles were directly opposed to the Church of England and formed a direct counter-move to the Reformation, and that the rulers of the English Church were not justified in any way in lowering the distinction which there was between the National Church and the various dissenting bodies throughout the kingdom. However well intentioned the clergy might be who wished to join in public worship with Dissenters, they were untrue to the principles of the English Reformation ; and, in ignoring all these things and in treating every modern sect as on the same footing as the great ancient Church reformed at the Reformation, were simply introducing confusion. What the Lower House called upon the Bishops to do, however, might not be altogether wise, and he did not think it would be desirable for them to set to work at once to prohibit and suppress the innovations to which they had the greatest possible objections. To do that would only be to stir up a good deal of ill-feeling and perhaps rather increase the evil which they had deprecated. In all such cases it was better to act by suasion and internal influence than by legal action, though he thought that legal action might be successful he very much doubted whether it was most desirable. He had the strongest possible desire for the union of all Christians, but this breaking down of old landmarks, and doing away with old distinctions, was a most unlikely mode of bringing about that result and, although it might lead to a temporary truce, would never lead to a permanent peace. He desired nothing like hostile action, and so he begged leave to move—

"In the opinon of this House, it is contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church as maintained at the English Reformation that clergymen should take part in the public religious services of those who are not in full communion with the Church of England, and it is desirable that the Bishops should use their authority and influence to induce the clergy of their respective dioceses to abstain from the practice. Nevertheless, the House deeply sympathizes with the desire to bring all Christians into sincere communion with each other through a union with the Great Head of the Church, and recognizes the fact that there are many ways of maintaining kindly intercourse with Nonconformists which are not open to reasonable objection."

The Bishop of Bath and Wells seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE EGYPTIAN OIL-WELLS.

THE petroleum-wells on the west coast of the Red Sea, concerning which high expectations are entertained at Cairo, lie at the extremity of the Gulf, and within about 140 miles of the port of Suez. The approach by sea from the north is along a most inhospitable looking coast, as seen from the deck of a steamer: a landscape without a sign of water or a vestige of verdure. The hills, of evident volcanic origin, rise from near the shore in serried lines as far inland as the eye can reach; their rugged unclothed peaks sharply defined against the steel-blue sky: a picture of desolation under the rays of the noonday sun, but affording marvellous effects of colour at dawn or when bathed in the warm afterglow of an Egyptian sunset.

On rounding a small promontory after a run of fourteen hours from Suez, we come in full view of the little settlement at Zeitieh nestling under the black brow of Jebel Zeit—the Oil Mountain—on the northern extremity of a fine natural harbour, which we enter through a deep well-defined channel between the coral reefs. The first view strikingly reminds one of "Eden City" as depicted in the old woodcuts in "Marie Chuzzlewit." Rows of small wooden shanties, unadorned by paint or plaster, run at right angles one to another, forming broad "thoroughfares," where some goats and geese—apparently the sole inhabitants—are disconsolately wandering. One tiny box of a house bears the imposing inscription, in letters a foot long, "Telegraph, and Telephone Office ;" and a crescent flag flying from a tall pole over another Lilliputian structure marks it as the official residence of the [illegible] Alongside of the new pier we obtained a wider view of the place, which now presents a more animated and businesslike appearance. The ground is covered by a network of rails sweeping round from various points towards the "workshop"—a large corrugated-iron building which towers to the east of the little settlement ; the intervening space being encumbered with boring-tubes, steam-cranes, and machinery of numerous kinds in endless confusion. A visit to the foundry, smelting-room, and workshops well repays the visitor.

The machinery is all of the finest description; the steam cushioned hammer being, for instance, a perfect model in its way. Certainly, if the dream of oil prove illusory, the sale of this plant will be an offset against the very great original outlay incurred by the Egyptian Government in their search for the hidden spring. The electric light is supplied throughout the premises, any part of which can be separately illuminated at a moment's notice. The skilled workmen are principally Americans, with a sprinkling of Russians and Roumanians from Baku, many of whom are accompanied by their wives. The welfare of the community has not been overlooked. Their material wants are principally supplied from Suez, between which port and Jebel Zeit a more or less regular weekly communication is maintained. Fresh vegetables and fruit are procurable in abundance from Tor on the opposite Sinai coast, and bullocks from Kench on the Nile. Water is condensed at Gimsah, where an old Khedivial steamer is stationed for the purpose ; while ice and mineral waters are made on the spot in sufficient quantities to meet all demands.

The "Oil Mountain," Jebel Zeit, lies in latitude 27deg. 50min. N. ; but the petroleum district, as marked on our Admiralty charts, really extends for several miles to the north and south of this point. The whole territory shows more or less indication of surface-oil, and is besides rich in hydrocarbons, sulphur, lime, &c., offering an interesting field for geological research. Gypsum of the purest quality has been discovered in abundance some miles to the north of Jebel Zeit, and already measures are in contemplation to work these "gypsum fields." The promontory of Gimsah lies about twelve miles south of Jebel Zeit, and here another little "City of Eden" has sprung into existence. About two miles north north-east of the spacious natural harbour formed by this promontory and the adjacent coral-reefs are found the so-called petroleum "pools," consisting of a black bitumen-like substance, which emits an unmistakable odour and "scents the desert air" for miles around. In the neighbourhood of these "pools" we come upon the traces of former excavations of a somewhat extensive character, which were commenced by the ex-Khedive Ismail in quest of oil and abandoned nigh twenty years ago. The hill of Gimsah is honeycombed throughout—the work of a French company to whom Ismail Pasha gave a concession for sulphur-mining about the same time. It is here that Mr. Tweddle, the American expert to whom the work of exploration has been temporarily confided, has finally pitched his tent, after abandoning the previous borings at Zeitieh ; and it is here where his artesian boring machinery may be seen in active operation. The lowest depth attained is 750 ft., at No. 2 derrick ; whilst Nos. 1, 3, and 4 show a descent of 356 ft., 600ft., and 400 ft. respectively. A certain pressure of gas is sometime experienced, on which occasions oil of a superior quality, though generally mixed with sea-water, rises temporarily to the surface. No rich deposit has, however, as yet been discovered, so that all that can be said at present is that the "indications are favourable." Pessimists aver that even if the vein be struck the pressure will be sufficient for a practical purpose. They base their opinion on a report—to which they give credence—of the frequent appearance of oil on the surface of the sea at a distance of several miles from the coast. From this they infer the existence of a permanent subaqueous outlet, which would, of course, greatly tend to reduce such pressure as might otherwise be expected. Be this as it may, Mr. Tweddle seems sanguine as to the ultimate success of the enterprise, if only the Egyptain Government can be induced to preserve. His contract expires in a few weeks and is not likely to be renewed ; but the circumstance of his retirement need not necessarily impede the work of exploration. A complete staff of skilled American and European workmen has been collected who, if willing to remain, are fully equal to the task allotted to them under any ordinary surveyor. The appliances and organization leave nothing to be desired ; so there need be no fear of the undertaking being abandoned until all reasonable hopes of success have been finally exhausted.—*St James's Gazette.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Cleveland in the Prince's Dock this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited The Bethel flag wil be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE IRISH AGITATION IN CANADA.

THE ATTACK ON MR. O'BRIEN IN TORONTO.

THE Toronto correspondent of the *Daily News*, describing the attack made upon Mr. O'Brien when he left his hotel for a walk on Wednesday evening, May 18 says :—

The crowd groaned and hissed with vehemence, and gathered around Mr. O'Brien. The mob continually increased in numbers, and the imprecations and threats of violence against him became more and more savage. He turned into King's street, which bounds the Rossin House on the north, and walked across the square to Bay-street. About halfway down the street the mob surged around him and pressed him against a brick building adjoining the pavement. Hs cried excitedly, "Boys this is not fair." Three policemen who had been following him from a distance then pushed through the crowd and managed to extricate him. He went down the street with the policemen in his rear, the mob still increasing in numbers and violence. At the corner of Wellington-street, which forms the south side of the square around which Mr. O'Brien was walking, a fight attracted the attention of the police and they ran off, leaving him unprotected. Instantly missiles began to be thrown. A rotten egg struck Mr. Mulligan in the back, and stones began to strike the houses before which Mr. O'Brien was walking. One of the stones knocked off his hat. He picked up his hat and held it so as to protect his head as much as possible, then increased his pace, and a perfect storm of rotten eggs, sticks, and all sorts of missiles followed. One of the correspondents was struck in the head with a stone and knocked senseless. He soon recovered and crawled into a little alley. Mr. O'Brien turned to the mob and cried : "You dogs, don't you see we are unarmed men ?" His cry was answered by a shower of stones and brickbats. He then started to run. The street was unlighted, and Mr. O'Brien is so near-sighted as to be almost blind. In the dark he tried to get into a jeweller's shop, but the door was locked. Stones smashed the shop-windows while he was trying the door. Then he ran into a bicycle shop next door, and Mr. Mulligan with him. The mob did not follow them immediately, but remained outside, smashing the windows and uttering horrible cries. They shouted, "To hell with the Pope !" "Burn O'Brien !" "Hang him !" "Kill the traitor !" "Down with the dynamiters !" Mr. Cahill followed Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mulligan. His head was cut in two places by stones. A clerk in the office of the Crown Land Department, who happened to be in the shop, seized Mr. O'Brien's hand and rushed with him out by the back of the shop into the courtyard, and thence, by a crevice between two buildings, the party crawled into a yard in rear of the Rossin House, and in a few minutes Mr. O'Brien was safely in his room at the hotel. Not a stone had hit him, and he was absolutely unharmed. He said, "A number of the Land Leaguers followed me a short distance from the hotel and offered to cry down the hostile mob by shouting three cheers for O'Brien. I said to them, when matters looked dangerous, 'Boys, I think you had better leave.' They did so, and then three or four policemen followed us. We were hooted. Then rotten eggs were thrown at us, then stones. I stumbled several times, and if I had been standing upright I should have been hit. The policemen were among the crowd away from us and did not return. They just handed us over to the mob. If we had not got into the bicycle shop I think we should have been done for. This is not the first time I have escaped so well. I am deeply grieved for the sake of my friends in the bicycle store." At the beginning of the riot there were several women in the shop one very old. When the stones came through the window the women fainted. The mob rushed into the place ; but the sight of the women stopped them. The proprietor of the shop was well known to them, and he induced them not to search for Mr. O'Brien. Some more furious ruffians, however, smashed two or three bicycles with heavy hammers which they found in the shop. The damage to the shop and the contents is about 800 dols. More police appeared in the distance, but they made no effort to disperse the mob, and seemed to fraternize with them. Nevertheless one of their number was hit on the head with a stone. The mob dispersed from Wellington-street on its own motion, but gathered in different parts of the city, shouting and singing all night. It numbered altogether about 1,200 persons.

Mr. O'Brien was subsequently waited upon by six members of the Dominion Parliament, who expressed their regret at what had occurred. The Toronto press generally condemns the attack. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Kilbride left for Ottawa yesterday morning. Only a few people assembled at the station to see them off. There was no disturbance.

MR. O'BRIEN'S RECEPTION IN OTTAWA.

Mr. O'Brien arrived at Ottawa on May 19 [illegible] at the railway station and [illegible] He was escorted to the Russell House Hotel by about twenty local Irishmen in cabs. On their arrival a cheer was called for Mr. O'Brien, but the response was faint, as the majority of those present were non-sympathizers. Inside the hotel the crowd increased to between three hundred and four hundred persons, and cheers for Mr. O'Brien were again called for by his sympathizers. These were followed by three tremendous cheers for the Queen and then three more for the "Governor-General." A verse of "God Save the Queen" was next sung, and the excitement was high for a few minutes, but it soon subsided when it became known that Mr. O'Brien would not address the crowd. He lectured at night in the Skating Rink, an admission of one shilling and two shillings being charged.

On leaving his hotel for the Skating Rink, Mr. O'Brien was loudly hooted. The rink, which holds 2,500 people, was two-thirds filled with an appreciative audience. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Kilbride were heard attentively, and loudly applauded. The former opened his lecture with an attack on Lord Lansdowne, more violent than before. Senator O'Donoghue was on the platform, and spoke in sympathy with Mr. O'Brien. Otherwise there was no person of any consequence present. Meanwhile a dense crowd had assembled outside, singing the National Anthem and "We'll hang O'Brien on a sour apple tree." Directly Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride emerged from the building they were mobbed, but, surrounded by friends and supporters, they succeeded in reaching their hotel, a short distance on foot, without receiving any hurt. An immense crowd followed them groaning and hooting, and remained for some time in front of the hotel, singing the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia." None of the members of the Dominion House of Commons who recently voted in the resolution condemning the Crimes Bill have given countenance to the agitation. The preparations for the reception of the Marquis of Lansdowne on Thursday next are being pushed forward with rapidity, and the demonstration will be a great success.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May 20.)

WAR OFFICE, MAY 16, 1887.

THE Queen has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of the undermentioned Officer to be a Companion of the "Distinguished Service Order" viz.:—

FOR OPERATIONS IN BURMAH.

Captain Alexander Campbell, Indian Marine Service.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
20TH MAY,

2nd Dragoon Guards, Supernumerary Major. F J. Ashburner to be Major, vice J. F. S. Menteth, retired.

Lieut J. E. Dewar to be Adj vice Capt C. H. Preston who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut A. P. D. Lushington to be Captain, in succession to Lieut-Col O. G. Bolitho, retired.

1st Dragoons, Capt W. Fitz G. O'Shaughnessy to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col F. W. Rodes, seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 18th November, 1886.

Lieut J. E. Lindley to be Capt, vice W. F. O'Shaughnessy. Dated 18th November, 1886.

Lieut Graham, from the 2nd Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut J. E. Lindley. Dated 21st May, 1887.

12th Lancers, Lieut R. A. C. Christie to be Capt, vice H. S. Richardson, placed on temporary half-pay. Dated 24th April,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

Consols in London yesterday were ¼ lower at 102, and the 2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ down at 103¼. Bar Silver, Reuter quotes weaker by 1-16d., at 43 15-16d. per oz., and in Rupee Paper, while 4 per cents. were ⅛ higher, a decline of 3-16 was quoted in 4½. French Rentes in Paris come unchanged at 109.

In the London Produce markets yesterday Linseed was unaltered, Rapeseed was 1s. to 1s. 6d., and Poppyseed 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter dearer. Wheat was unaltered throughout. At the London Skin sales yesterday 1,100,000 Goat and 7,60,000 Sheep Skins were offered. Bombay qualities were 1d., Madras 2d. per lb. higher.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday showed a continued upward tendency, the sales being estimated at 14,000 bales, ; of which 1,500 were Surats. In Spot prices, with the exception of Broach, Hinghunghaut and Dharwar, an advance of 1-16d. is quoted, and in Americans to arrive the rise is 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. In New York, on the other hand, while Spot Cotton and October remains unchanged, August deliveries are 4 points lower.

The stronger accounts from Liverpool have not had any very special effect on our local market. Some little additional inquiry there has been no doubt on Home account, but it has not led to much business, and prices are not quotably altered. The Mills keep on buying steadily, and have taken 750 bales Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 201 ; 900 bales Julgaum at Rs. 182 to Rs. 191 ; 500 bales Pachora at Rs. 177 to Rs. 178 ; and 200 bales Dhollera at Rs. 185 to Rs. 190. The following are the official quotations :—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.	
Bengals	160	144	141	135	15th June	
Amraoti	...	...	190	...		
Bilatee	...	190	...	...		
Karanja	...	...	204	196		Nominal.
Akola	...	207	200	192		
Sheagaum	...	...	200	...		
Khamgaum	...	209	203	...		
Julgaum	...	193	189	182		
Khandeish (genly.)	...	...	187	...		
Bhownugger	...	205	196	187		
Dhollera / Wadwan (up c. / pressed)	...	205	196	187		
Do. Bombay pressed	...	200	190	...		
Sawgd Dharwar	...	...	204	...		
Westerns	...	...	190-1	...		

Wheat is weak, but small purchases here and there to cover previous contracts, prevent prices giving way as they otherwise would, and in proportion to Home values ought to do. White Pessy, for instance, has to-day been bought at Rs. 4-9 and Rs. 4-10, and White Delhi at Rs. 4-7-3, although for export buyers are not able to pay within an anna of these figures.

Seeds are all firm, Linseed at unchanged prices, Rapeseed and Poppyseed at what may be called extreme rates owing to the continued upward movement in Europe For Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed sellers are now talking of Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and Monday were :—

Cotton	11,145 bales.
Wheat	207,280 cwts.
Linseed	34,360 ,,
Rapeseed	15,244 ,,
Gingelly	4,521 ,,

Freights are quiet but very firm. For early shipment agents quote £1-5, shippers £1-3-9, July £1-2-6 per ton.

Exchange.—A very quiet market has prevailed to-day, and in the small business passing a slightly easier tendency has been apparent, inasmuch as there have been buyers of ready Credits at 1s. 5d. and for delivery after the 15th at 1s. 4 31-32d. per rupee. Of Bank Bills, however, there are still good sellers demand for July at 1s. 4¼d. and for August at 1s. 4 23-32d.

Closing rates for the Mail are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16 to 27-32.	,,
Do. 3 Months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Credits 3 Months' sight	1s. 5d.	,,
Francs 3 Months' sight	1-79¼	

[illegible] recently expressed views as to the cause of the increased steadiness in forward rates of late :—

"You attribute the present improved position of Exchange to the more business like manner in which the India Office authorities have managed the sale of their drafts since the commencement of the financial year. This no doubt has had some effect, but the more potent cause is that Banks have to a great extent ceased to speculate on future rates, and their action has influenced the merchants in the same direction.

Now I think all must be at one in desiring steadiness and freedom from violent, and, you may add, frequent fluctuations ; and the question is how can individuals, both bankers and merchants, contribute their quota to this desideratum ? The first thing to do is to give up all idea of speculating in Exchange, and the next is to understand clearly the difference between forward rates and future rates. I define forward rates as rates quoted at the present time for forward delivery, based on actual sale or purchase of merchandise, in the case of merchants and on the opportunities of forward cover at present offering in the case of Banks. Future rates I define as the estimate of what rates will be on any future date. If merchants and bankers leave future rates to take care of themselves, and confine themselves to ready and forward rates as I define them, the speculative element would be eliminated, and less fluctuation would result. I am led to point out this distinction between future rates and forward rates, because I find daily instances of a confusion of thought thereon. I have found even the head managers of Exchange Banks in London, ascribing all the difficulties of Exchange to forward rates, and proposing to limit all operations to 2 months forward.

They were of course looking on all forward operations as uncovered operations, whereas there is no good reason why all forward operations should not be covered as well as ready ones. It is not in the interest of any firm or Bank to forecast the future of Exchange. If all individually confine their attention to what can be done at the present time, whether for prosent or forward, the question of exchange will be less uncertain and less complicated both for merchants and bankers.

Our correspondent has to some extent misapprehended our views. We attributed the diminution of the margin between ready and forward rates to the confidence encouraged by the action of Government, but the actual firmness of the market day by day to the absence of demand for remittance. No doubt as he says if we had no speculation in Exchange we should have fewer fluctuations, but we fear the keen competition amongst exporters and importers is more likely to increase than diminish speculation in the future, and our commercial readers know that in many instances the profit or loss on an operation is the result of a favorable purchase or sale of the Exchange or the reverse. Even now we are inclined to think that some portion of the absence of demand for remittance of itself means speculation, as we believe the import business going on at present, such as it is, is not all being covered by simultaneous purchases of Bank Bills or other form of remittance.

Government Paper is unchanged at Rs. 97 11-16 for Fours, and Rs. 102¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares are quiet, Spinning and Weaving Mills particularly so. In many cases our quotations show a decline of Rs. 5. Mofussil Press shares have advanced to Rs. 427½. Treacher and Co., Ld., are up to Rs. 1,225.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	771½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	261
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do	195
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	80,000	£20	£16	10 p.c.	16 Nil.
Comml. and Shang. H. Corporation	50,000	100	all	17½ do	252
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct.	105xd.
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 93	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	5,	1,000	Rs. 100	1,735,

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	-	-	£116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	-	£100	-	-	£161

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	230
Ballary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Brazil's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 14	119½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,250	1,250	Rs. 600	560
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,380
Fort Press Co.	120	5,500	5,500	Rs. 60	1,250
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	605
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	360
Mazanar Manfg. Co.	1,000	200	150	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	97½
Mofussil Co.	9,125	400	400	Rs. 55	427½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	110
Prices of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	111½
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1300
Seasoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	410
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Allianoe Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 24	570xd
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld	2,750	200	200	..	155
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New Issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2-	585
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 37	940
City of Bombay Share	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	955
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50,	500	50	Rs. 9	660
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,25,	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	600
Gordon Mills	2,00	500	50		157
Hindustan Mills	1,03	1,000	1,000	835	760
Hinguna hat Mill Co Ld	70	500	all	87½ p.s.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,00	500	Rs. 30	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	66,	1,000	600	Rs. 8	1,200
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	585
Jaffar All Spin. Co.	1,340	50	50	14-5-7	400
Jowrae Bhailoo	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1045
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	835
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	760
Leopold S., Bleachin. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,00	10	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 12	2,999
Mahalakshmi	650	1,00	1,00	—	1265
Manockjee Petit's	4,05,	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,180
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,00	250	25	Rs. 8	1755
Morarjee Goculdas	1,15	1,000	1,00	Rs. 70	1,380
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	—	435
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	00	1,00	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,00	1,000		205
New Great Eastern	1,50	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	785
Oriental	5,75	65	625	Rs. 25	515
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	500	..	72
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 87	840
Ripon	641	1,00	00	Rs. 50	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	00	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 55	1,125xd
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	—	625
Southern India	1,500	500	500	Rs. 75	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	450
Western India S.&W. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	640
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,00	Rs. 40	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10 p.	170
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld	4,00	100	100	6 p.c	130
Bapty Co., Ld.	32	200	165	nil.	155
Barton & Co., Ld.	00	00	100	Rs. 30	85
Do. New issue	50		37	10 3-p.c	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co	500	500	500	15 p.c.	475
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2610
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	95 100
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	14 Nil.
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	600
Jeejee & Co., Ld.	500	1'0	40	...	70
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	45
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26,	334
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs. 5	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	22xd
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	2,000	000	1,000	Rs. 14	320
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	..	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	—	74
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	600	500	..	1,225
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,800	100	100	Rs. 15	185
Western India Fickr Mills	600	125	100	nil.	65
M. M. Mody & Co.	000	00	700	11 p.c.	175

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTHS.

BUTTERWORTH—June 7, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon S Butterworth, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
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SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES
ON
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BY
TODAR MAL.
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. . . AGENTS WANTED.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1887.

If Lord Salisbury pays any attention to Lord Randolph Churchill's speeches, and gives heed to the serried columns of horrors which are marshalled for the solace of her Majesty's lieges by the "Times" every morning, his Lordship must bitterly regret the obstinacy with which the Marquis of Hartington turned a deaf ear to the urgent entreaties addressed to him before Parliament met, to take over the good-will of the business, and run the concern as Prime Minister of a Whig and Tory coalition. It was all very well for Lord Randolph Churchill to flout the notion of carrying on with "Marshall and Snelgrove," and to add insult to the injury of his cynical resignation by suggesting that a Conservative Ministry could at any time be constituted of a dozen waiters from the Carlton Club ; but the work of making bricks without straw has its pathetic side, which might be expected to soften the heart of a Pharoah. We are now in June, and Lord Salisbury complains with anguish that he can get no further forward ; that in his deliberate opinion the House of Commons—even when giving him a majority of 101, a number deemed sufficient for an Imperial salute in India—is a miserable farce, and that even the closure is of no use. All is Dead Sea fruit, sand and ashes. How is the farce to conclude, and what is to be the hereafter ? Will Mr. Gladstone exclaim "Tirez le rideau !" or will that duty devolve, as Mr. Carlyle piously hoped, on Lord Wolseley ? Or shall we have Lord Randolph's "grand peut-être." As matters stand confessed, whatever happens can scarcely make them worse. The "Times" points to sources of danger which, if not particularly unfamiliar, derive a perturbing element from the manner in which they are discovered, as if they were altogether new and unforeseen by journalists who have developed a wonderful scent for plots. Dhuleep Singh when he was in Aden, gave to Bombay citizens who are now in our midst his frank estimate of his own pretensions when, pointing to his native dress, the unaccustomed folds of which concealed his unpantalooned legs, he cheerily exclaimed, 'See, what an awful fool I look.' His well-considered opinion on the political situation was that "whatever might be said he had succeeded in putting the British Government in the d—— of a funk." He did not make that famous Waterloo speech : "The guard dies, but does not surrender," but he had evidently heard of the circumstances attending the surrender of General Cambroune. The "Times" appals us by the news that this outspoken diplomatist is now the avowed enemy of England, and is about to make it hot for our ally Abdul Rahman in Afghanistan, where, as every one knows, the Afghan Mussulmans dearly love the Sikhs who robbed them of Peshawur and all the fertile valleys on this side of the present Afghan frontier.

The English public and the English Minister on our Indian frontier, that Russian officers are masquerading as merchants, intent upon a trick or two, and that to put the climax on Muscovite villany, the "Times" special correspondent has been, at the dictum of the "Moscow Gazette," refused permission to proceed to the Russo-Afghan frontier, thus disclosing the insolent daring of the Russian and Sikh conspirators whom we have to meet and circumvent. "Voila l'ennemi;" thunders the "Times" in the ears of the people and Ministers. And thereupon—apparently on the very same day—Lord Randolph Churchill proceeds to tell the world that as against that or any other enemy England is wholly unprepared and defenceless. Not an inch of her territory, not a stone of her fortresses, is secure from the attempts of her neighbours. Even Malta is unarmed and unpleni[illegible], our Navy is deficient and is moreover administered by a department recruited from the various idiot asylums of the betrayed country. To be sure something very different was said out loud by the same statesman a few months before who re-echoed Lord Beaconsfield's denunciations of "bloated armaments," and actually resigned his position in the Cabinet sooner than be a party to needless expenditure on army or navy, seeing that by prudent diplomacy Lord Salisbury's Government might live in harmony with all mankind. Forgetting these words of wisdom uttered in the spring, forgetting that he had read in the morning in the "Times" that M. Katkoff and the heir of the Lion of the Punjab are foregathering at Moscow, forgetting also, what is more to the point, that the German official papers have announced that a better understanding has been arrived at between the three Emperors, the basis of which is no doubt the same as that of the former understanding, namely, that Russia is to be allowed a free hand in Asia if she ceases from troubling Austria too much in the Balkans—forgetting all these things which he ought to have remembered, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and ex-Secretary of State for India goes out of his way to inform all foreign powers that England is in no position to defend herself, her possessions or her fortresses. No one would say that this is prudent statesmanship worthy of a patriot minister, who resigned his office sooner than waste the public substance on unnecessary armaments. The only excuse is that the noble speaker knew very well when he was speaking that no one would take him at his word.

The historical fact seems to be, as Professor Mahaffy observes, that the playing with truth by the lying Greek and the mendacious Roman diplomatists of pagan times did not greatly exceed the limits allowed themselves by Russian statesmen dealing with frontier questions, or of English public men when absorbed in party controversy. The harm which would be done by sweeping statements which have no particular connection with the facts would be much greater than it is, and political life would not be worth living if the public at large were expected to take literally the rhetorical flourishes of statesmen on stump, or journalists in search of a sensation. The people who say "it must be true, it's in the 'Times'," are numerous, but they are not everybody. It is necessary to apply to the manifestoes of partisans, who, as a matter of course, see only one side of things, the verifying faculty which is now applied to everything else. Whoever glances through "The Hayward Letters" or any other chronicle of the political scares of ten or twenty years ago, will find the same exaggerations, the same apparent perils, and the country has survived them all. It is amusing to read a letter written in October, 1876, to "My dear Hayward," from Mr. Gladstone, in which the following candid opinion is given of a great public instructor. "The 'Times' seems to be thoroughly emasculated. It does not pay to read a paper which next week is sure to refute what it has demonstrated this week. It ought to be prohibited to change sides more than a certain number of times in a year." Still more instructive to read Mr. Hayward's reply the next day, October 11, to "My dear Gladstone," which is as follows :—"After reading the 'Times' of to-day you will be tempted to improve upon your proposal, and prohibit them from changing sides more than once in twenty-four hours. The first article is anti-Russian and the second is still more decidedly anti-Turk. The first fortunately is absurd on the face of it. Fancy our lying by until Russia has crossed the Danube, in despite of Austria and Germany, and then fighting for the Bosphorus with a Power that had conquered Germany and Austria." A few years further back, in 1868, things were no better in Ireland than they are now. A letter to Mr. Hayward said that the Irish landlords wanted to get rid of the tenants and the tenants of the landlords, and that Lord Lansdowne's agent said that his lordship would make £25,000 by evicting his tenantry. A few years before that Sebastopol, which was to be taken in a week, held out till the French and English placed their hopes in peace, and the year after it fell, the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" declared that English influence was destroyed in Germany ; this at the time when the apprehension of a French invasion led to the formation of the Volunteers. How tranquilly we look back upon all this now ! We have survived the blunders of statesmen and have striven very well in spite of them. With so little wisdom is this world successfully governed, that no one need be thunderstruck at finding the "Times" erring a little occasionally when dealing with very great questions in a very terrifying way. When a newspaper has once developed a mania for plots, and sees conspirators and assassins at every street corner, it gets very much into the state of mind of the men in the Spanish play who, seeing a muffled figure approach, tears aside the cloak and sees in front of him his own skeleton.

They have much to learn in Hyderabad in regard to many of the problems of administration, but there is no lack of candour on the part of the Government in confessing the fact. There is refreshing frankness, for instance, in the order which the Nizam has passed upon an admirable report on the working of the Civil Medical Department which Dr. Lawrie, the Residency Surgeon, has submitted to the Hyderabad Government. The Government acknowledge many and serious defects, in the condition of dispensaries and district hospitals, and they order the Public Works Department to arrange for early measures for supplying the deficiency. Probably the most serious evil to which Dr. Lawrie calls attention is the deterioration of professional knowledge amongst the hakims. The reference may provoke a protest from some who cling to the belief that the empiricism of the vaids and hakims has in it elements that are worth preserving, even if it be not in some respects superior to the medical science of the West. But the most enthusiastic apologist for native medicine has not included the surgery of the hakim in his praises, and it is not astonishing that Dr. Lawrie finds in several of the district hospitals an absence of all records of operations. The hakims naively say that people dislike having to be cut, but the explanation is just as likely to be that they themselves shrink from the use of the knife. So far as their lack of confidence arises from their want of capacity it is not altogether to be deprecated. Their distaste for performing operations appear to be a corollary of that deterioration in professional knowledge which Dr. Lawrie laments. The causes of mischief seem to be that many of the hakims are unacquainted with English, and that as no text-books worthy of the name are to be found in Urdu they are shut off from the best sources of medical knowledge. So far as the shortcomings of these practitioners arise from the last named cause, there is some hope of an improvement, inasmuch as English has been exclusively adopted in the medical school, and the hakims who passed last year were the last who had been trained in Urdu. But this reform by itself will not go far. It must be accompanied by exacting an adequate non-professional preliminary examination, or much of the scientific teaching in English will be of small value. In fairness to the hakims, however, who are not overburdened with compliments in the review of Dr. Lawrie's report, it should be stated that they sometimes labour under disadvantages for which the civil authorities are responsible. A very curious instance of this is mentioned by Dr. Lawrie. It seems that the superintendent of the gaol at Nalgunda refused to carry out the hakim's advice that the irons should be removed from a sick prisoner, who subsequently died. The incident came under the notice of the subedar of the Division, who thought he was putting the saddle upon the right horse when he ordered the transfer of the hakim to another station. If that hakim and that subedar are ever brought in professional contact we should expect the hakim, despite his objection to operations, to amputate the subedar's right hand for some ailment in the left foot, or *vice versa*.

M. Darmesteter continues in the "Journal des Debats" his "Lettres sur l'Inde," telling his French readers this time much that is doubtless new to them of the Afghans and their history and of the Amir and his ways. He very rightly says that in Afghanistan more than elsewhere history is a biography, and his sketch of the Afghanistan of to-day is little more than a brief memoir of Abdul Rahman, with a paragraph or two thrown in for the enterprising Parsee at Peshawar whom the Ameer tempted to open a shop at Cabul. Strangely enough, however, he forgets that room should have been found in his biography of the Ameer for something about the King Maker Griffin who, our "Political Orphan" used to say, invented Abdul Rahman. Perhaps the figure is too English for a French writer, who finds it easier to liken the Ameer to a "Bourbon, who accepted the throne at the hands of the invaders," than to remember that there was a Warwick in the business whose name happened to be Griffin. It is due to Sir Lepel to give him a front place in any history of the settlement of Afghanistan after the last war, and to acknowledge that despite the uncertainties of the hour his work has been as solid as any that British diplomacy has been able hitherto to boast of in Afghanistan. M. Darmesteter seems as unable as the Ameer's subjects and neighbours—the Akhand of Swat, for instance, whose rebukes reached the Ameer's ear months ago—to appreciate his way of answering for order. When the English left, he says, Abdul Rahman gave himself up to the task of restoring order, and it is in this that he is making himself over-busy at present. Well, a ruler who wants to make himself beloved will find a punishment short of instant decapitation for misguided subjects who propose to earn an honest penny by a little highway robbery, or of cutting off the hands of people brought before him for theft. Yet such justice as this is interpreted as a token of strength by a people who look for strength before all things in their ruler, and Abdul Rahman would not have been the power in the land that he is if he had cut off fingers instead of hands. He has his troubles—troubles so serious in M. Darmesteter's eyes that he asks if the Ghilzais will leave the Ameer time to complete the memoirs on which he is said to be engaged. The Ghilzais or the gout will possibly bring about the catastrophe, but to judge from the outlook to-day it is not at all certain to be the Ghilzais. Ghulam Haidar, at least, says so, and he, chasing the rebels through their valleys, ought to know.

It is a pity that both question and answer on the subject of the Hog Island Lift, in the House of Commons a few nights ago, were not a little more exhaustive. Sir John Gorst may have answered every point in Admiral Field's question, but he did not say enough to show how the Government had blundered in their venture and in their guardianship of this most costly public work. It originally cost £307,000, and Sir John Gorst was "not aware of any of the ships of her Majesty's Navy having been docked there." Nor is any one else. But we know well enough that so long as it remained in the hands of the Government it was virtually out of use, and that when it passed into the charge of the P. & O. Company some one discovered that there was a way of working it. When it lifted the Indian Marine steamer Tenuasserim last monsoon it must have seemed strange to the Government that other people could turn it to so good account. It has been in constant use ever since, and we hope is earning the P. & O. Company a good return upon their expenditure on it. The story of this lift is worth telling in a note to that lively chapter in Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Sociology" in which the relative efficiency of State and private enterprise is so strikingly illustrated.

THE END OF THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 5.

"All that's bright must fade," and this bright Mahableshwar Season of 1887 is no exception. The dances and races and tournaments and garden parties are over, and the humdrum rural life that has succeeded would satisfy even your Matheran correspondent, who seems to say that in one respect, at any rate, Matheran has the advantage over Mahableshwar, dress-coats and ball dresses having a holiday as well as their owners. Mahableshwar nevertheless suspects her little sister Matheran of resembling the old fable of the Fox and the Grapes in this matter. Little is heard here now but "when will the rains break!" "When are you going down!"

The dak phaeton-wallah's horn sounds many times in the twenty-four hours bidding a mournful farewell to the breezy hills, and the tinkle-tinkle of the cartmen's bullock bells is the only music now heard. The Governor's Band having gone, and all other musical instruments, including the Church harmonium, and Colonel Bedford's gigelyrs, our musical carts are quaint pictures as they jolt along, bearing away ball dresses and household gods within and decorated outside with cane chairs, ferns, orchids, and bath-tubs ! Many of the houses are already packed up in their straw encasements, and look like great packages ready for exportation. The cottages not yet converted into big bundles, are stripped of their curtains, carpets, and bric-a-brac, and are no longer tasteful and cozy homes. Still the wise hesitate to change too hastily for a climate 20 degrees hotter, and such is the reported difference between the temperature of Mahableshwar and of the plains. The few visitors left however will soon descend, and last of all the good Doctor. Mahableshwar cannot immortalize his name after the manner of the Matheranites, by calling a new point. "Murphy Craig," as there is no new point. The Doctor is none the less warmly appreciated though, for besides healing all our diseases, we have to thank him for perfect roads bordered by trimly-cut trees, good and plentiful supplies at moderate rates, orderly and obliging tradespeople, surprising to hear that any one could do other than praise the Superintendent. It seems however that some Parsee gentlemen have invented a complaint. They wished to turn the Government dispensary under Doctor Murphy's control into a chemist's shop. To this the Doctor naturally objected, as the drugs might not hold out for the preparation of prescriptions for emergent cases of sickness. Valetudinarians, who go about with pet prescriptions in their pockets, should also be provided with portable medicine chests, and not endeavour to indent upon Government dispensaries which cannot be replenished whenever the Doctor in charge may wish. Some equally unreasonable people have suggested that Dr. Murphy should go out, and set the broken limbs of a tigress known to be prowling about Elphinstone Point. Mr. Betham wounded her some weeks since, and Mr. Holland, who had a very narrow escape from being mauled, fired a shot, which broke a second leg. Visitors to the spot have seen the blood-stained heather and bits of bone, but still the poor beast lives, as in her maimed condition she goes to a certain pool to drink. If elephants were allowed at Mahableshwar our able sportsmen might soon despatch the tigress and her mate, but the jungle, where the two are known to be, is so dense that it would be madness to cut into it on foot.

The Parsees have mustered strong at Mahableshwar this year. The "Union Club," under the patronage of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, will probably be a permanent and flourishing institution, vying with, if not eclipsing, the Frere Hall Club. Only a few Parsee ladies and children visit Mahableshwar. The community seem to think the breadwinners need change and cool air rather than delicate wives and little ones, who are often left to endure the heat of the plains. "Men must work, and women must weep," seems to be their motto. The humourists of the future will doubtless be severe upon native grass-widowers, unless they become more chivalrous. English grass-widows have been ridiculed, notwithstanding the just defence made on their behalf, and hardly applicable to grass-widowers, *viz.*, that they leave their homes in the plains to save their little ones from sickness and death.

His Excellency the Governor and the Members of Council leave Mahableshwar on or shortly after the 14th instant, having enjoyed a stay of about two months. Sir Henry Maine

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, JUNE 6.

The Emperor William is suffering from a cold which keeps him confined to his room.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, JUNE 6.

Orders for a considerable reduction of the Army of Occupation are expected in a few days by Military circles here.

ARRIVAL OF HOLKAR IN LONDON.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Maharajah Holkar, accompanied by Sir Lepel Griffin, arrived here yesterday.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bokhara, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 31st May, arrived here at 9 p. m. to-day.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

At the Viceregal Council to-morrow, the Hon Mr. Peile moves for leave to introduce the Bill to facilitate the Protection of Game in India. Colonel Chesney presents the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Better Administration of the Indian Marine Service, and the Hon. Mr. Quinton moves for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a University at Allahabad.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT AND THE HILLS.

With a view to reducing the Simla charges, the Punjab Government has this year, as an experimental measure, come to the hills without the Persian office or Press establishment, the saving effected by which is about Rs. 9,000. Further reductions are contemplated.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission will not leave Simla for Bombay till the 7th July at the earliest, as a large amount of printing work has yet to be finished

ENCOUNTER WITH A PRETENDER PRINCE.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JUNE 7.

Sakyamin, a pretender prince, was attacked in his stockade on the 5th, at Toungma, near Pyinulwin, by a party of the 5th B. L. I.

One men gallantly rushed the stockades, but Lieutenant Chippage, of the 5th, was badly wounded in the arm, and Lieutenant Darrah, Assistant Commissioner, was mortally wounded, and died to-day. One sepoy was also killed and four wounded.

Re-inforcements have left Mandalay to-day.

THE SIMLA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The Simla Sky Races commenced this afternoon at the Anandale Race-course, and attracted a large number of spectators to the stand and grounds. There were five well-contested events, and the sport was excellent, the starting being well managed by Mr. Beatly.

The following were the winners in each race :—

THE POLO SCURRY, ½ MILE.

Captain Gordon's Kaylana, 11st., Owner 1
Lord Beresford's Parmesan, 11st., Owner..... 2
Mr. Sedgefield's John, 11st., Mr. Taylor..... 3

Time—62½ secs.

THE ANANDALE PLATE, 1½ MILE.

Mr. Kismet's Mabouchal, 9st. 7lbs , Mr. Taylor... 1
Mr. S. J. S.'s Hassarac, 11st. 3lbs., Mr. Holmes... 2
Lord Russell's Elf, 10st. 10lbs., Captain Barry... 3

Time—2mins. 35secs.

THE MAIDEN PLATE, ½ MILE.

Lord Beresford's Brown Bess, 11st., Owner.....1
Mr. W. H. Pollard's Laceman, 11st., Captain Barry..... 2
Captain L. Gordon's Esau, 10st. 8lbs., Owner ... 3

Seven horses ran. Time—1min. 33sec.

THE TOM THUMB PLATE, ½ MILE.

Eight horses ran. The race ending in a dead heat for three, the race was then run over again, with the following result :—

Dr. Findlay's Felix, 10st. 7lbs. 1
Mr. Pollard's Nettle, 9st. 11lbs., Stratford..... 2
Mr. J. Wynne's The Doctor, 9st. 9lbs., Owner..... 3

THE LILLIPUTS, ¼ MILE.

Lord Russell's Jessamine, 9st. 3lb., Mr. Heywood. 1
Lord Beresford's Vagabond, 10st., Mr. Croak ... 2
Mr. Kismet's Feramorze, 11st. 3lbs., Mr. Taylor... 3

Seven horses ran. Time—1min. 37secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here on the evening of the 4th instant, three days before the due date.

SUEZ, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here from Colombo on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva (extra), which left Bombay on the 20th May, arrived here on the morning of the 6th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with higher tendency. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	68½
4½ per cent. „	72
3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	109
Bar Silver	43 15-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS gave his annual Eton dinner at Snowdon on Saturday. Amongst the fourteen "old boys" present were the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Auckland Colvin, Colonel Leigh of the Highland Light Infantry, and Lord William Beresford.

MR. A. H. GILES, Superintendent of the Bengal Police for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, who has been appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the condition and internal working of the Bombay and Madras police, arrived in Bombay last week. He has been going round with the Police Superintendent of each division and instituting enquiries as to the numbers and duties of the policemen allotted to it, at the same time inspecting the police chowkies, &c. In the prosecution of these enquiries, Mr. Giles is said to have expressed an opinion—not a formal opinion by any means—that the numbers are not sufficient, and that the officers, whose pay is less than at Calcutta, have more work to do than officers of corresponding rank in the sister presidency.

AMONG the curiosities of local self-government is the purchase by a Punjab Municipality of several hundred copies of a Bengali translation of a work on midwifery. This has stirred up an emulative spirit on the part of the members of the Coimbatore District Board, who, not to be outdone, have made a grandmotherly representation to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras regarding the remuneration of midwives in private practice. The fact of such a representation being made does not argue much wisdom on the part of the local administrators of Coimbatore. The Surgeon-General has returned the only answer possible, viz., that no rules are necessary for regulating the remuneration of midwives in private practice, and that the matter may be left to private arrangement. What with the Punjab Municipality trying to make every mother her own midwife, and the Coimbatore Board endeavouring to set a limit on her remuneration, the midwife in India has about as sorry a time of it as a mother-in-law in a play.

ONE of the Goorkha passengers who was transferred from the Goorkha at Suakim to the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Flora, and from the latter vessel retransferred to the P. and O. steamer Thames at Aden, arriving in Madras on Saturday afternoon last, states that the Flora, while passing from Massowah to Aden at noon on Monday, the 23rd May, crossed some wreckage, and shortly afterwards saw a barque showing signals of distress. The barque inquired if the Flora had picked up any men, and gave her name as the Amalia, a British vessel, bound from Calcutta to Jeddah with rice. The barque had been in collision with another vessel supposed to be the Alenroy, which latter had sunk with fifteen of her crew on board. The barque needed no assistance from the Flora.

THE Budget Estimate for the Military requirements of the Madras Presidency for the year 1887-88 has just been completed. We gather from it that the total amount budgetted for is Rs. 3,51,43,630, against Rs. 3,26,06,490 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 25,37,140. Of this amount the effective services absorb, inclusive of personnel and material, Rs. 3,20,67,080, and the non-effective Rs. 30,76,550.

THE labours of the Committee consisting of Mr. Robinson, Acting Agent, and Mr. Fitzgerald Church, Chief Auditor, Madras Railway, and Colonel C. I. Smith, R. E., the Consulting Engineer for Railways, which was convened at the instance of the Secretary of State and the Board of Directors in March last, to discuss the cost and composition of the Indian Executive of the Madras Railway, in view to making reductions in the same, have just seen the light of day in the shape of a Blue Book of about 90 pages with elaborate statistics. But the result will be disappointing to those at whose instance the Committee sat. The Government, in reviewing the report of the Committee, entirely acquiesce in its views as to the unadvisability of amalgamating the office of Agent with that of any other department. The Agency should be independent and able to cope with the conflicting opinions of departments, and to devote its whole time to the development of the traffic of the railway concerned. As regards the Engineering Department, they entirely agree that no reduction, in numerical strength or salaries, is at present feasible; and the good results shown in the report as having been achieved in this department indicate that not only in this, but in the other departments, economy may be secured by improvements in working rather than in curtailment of establishments. A due scrutiny and check is to be placed upon the stores and store accounts of the Engineering and Locomotive departments; while the capital locked up in stores is annually to be reduced by 5 per cent. The Cashier's Department will undergo, it is said, some changes, the Examiner of Railway Accounts having pointed out, in a report drawn up by him, that its cost, as compared with a similar branch of the Railway Service in the South Indian Railway, was exceedingly high. But these changes, be what they may, will not take effect before the coming year, as the report has just gone to England for the orders of the Directors and the Secretary of State.

Two applications on the part of private companies have, it is stated, been made within the last few months to the Minister of Railways in Russia for permission to extend the Orenburg Railway to the Kirghiz region. Of the alternative schemes, one is for carrying a line from the Tolimisk station, on the Orenburg Railway, to Uralsk, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and the other to the same spot from Pokrova, on the Volga, opposite Saratoff, a distance of 250 miles. In either case the line would traverse what is described as a flat and fertile steppe, and the cost would probably not exceed £3,000 per mile. The Russian authorities are reported to be giving the matter their serious attention, and there seems little doubt that one or other of the projects will be put in hand. Before long, indeed, we may expect to hear of the European railway system having penetrated to Tashkend and Samarkand, thus opening out the heart of Central Asia, which Russia finds such unprofitable territory at present.

THE circumstances under which General Browne R. E., has been sent back to the Military Department, have given rise to a good deal of discussion. The Allahabad paper especially affects to be indignant, and complains of the shabby manner in which he has been treated as compared with the gentlemen whose services have been so highly eulogised in the Resolution which we published on Monday on the subject of the completion of the Ferozepore Bridge. Says the *Pioneer* :—

The Ferozepore Bridge after all is a very small affair in the eyes of the world compared with the making of the Peshin Railway; and the prompt recognition which is given to the one seems to be an invitation to the public to notice the way in which the Government has studiously ignored the other. The contrast is too marked to be unintentional. Every one knows by this time of the extraordinary difficulties that beset the construction of the railway from Sibi; political circumstances have made the work additionally important and prominent; and before many weeks are over the nation may have practical reasons for gratitude to the Engineers whose energy pushed the line to completion in time. On every account therefore we should have supposed that the Government would have seized the first opportunity of doing an honour to those who have served it so well. Instead of that General Browne, who has accomplished perhaps the greatest piece of engineering yet done in India, and certainly the most arduous, is tossed back to the Military Department like a squeezed sponge, and the staff are allowed to go their ways without so much as a word of acknowledgment. And then, as if to make the silence more gracious, resolutions and congratulations are freely given away elsewhere. If we were not speaking of the Government of India—in which such things, of course, are impossible—we should conjecture that strong private influences were at work in these matters. But without looking further for the cause we may broadly say, what is being said wherever these things are mentioned, that the treatment of General Browne is a discredit to the whole Government.

THE death is announced from Paris of Dr. Vulpian, the doyen of the Faculty of Medicine.

A CORRESPONDENT informs an up-country contemporary that he shot a "genuine English cuckoo" at Natore, a few days ago.

SOCIETY, says a correspondent, is inclined to lose its head about Buffalo Bill—the ladies especially. He certainly is a very fine fellow, and a handsome man to boot. Dashing round the arena on his grey mustang, he is already said to have much damage, and it is even stated that if he wished to provide himself with squaws there would be many applications.

THE latest "lions" of Paris are nine negro chiefs with unpronounceable names. They have been brought from the African coast by an enterprising contractor. The object is to show them the sights of the French capital, and then to get them to sign an agreement with M. de Lesseps to engage their tribes to work on the Panama Canal. They are all horribly tattooed, and wear ivory bracelets. They speak English.

THE Berlin newspapers speak of the capture of an English fishing-smack, bearing the name Lady Godiva, by the German gun-boat Falke, whose duty it is to cruise about in the North Sea and prevent the infringement of the fishery rules. The smack, so it is stated, was found to be casting its nets where it ought not to have been, near Norderney, and after it had been brought to reason by three shots from the Falke, two of which struck its rigging, it was taken in tow and brought into Wilhelmshaven.

ON May 16, the Emperor received Rear-Admiral Knorr, late in command of the German ironclad squadron, who is the bearer of a gorgeous gift or decoration from the Sultan of Zanzibar to his German Majesty. This offering—which may be a partial return for the battery of saluting guns lately sent out by the Emperor to the ruler of Zanzibar—consists of a portait of Seyyid Barghash, done in enamel work, and richly set in gold and diamonds and enclosed in a heavy silver casket. Rear-Admiral Knorr is also the bearer of a similar work of art on a smaller scale to Prince Bismarck.

THE "Moniteur" the Haytian official organ, announces that the settlement of the Tortugas question provides that Hayti shall pay to England the sum of £32,000 in four instalments,—namely, £2,000 down, and three further payments of £10,000 each, the last portion to be paid in July, 1888. In consideration of this arrangement the British Government have waived further claims. Should, however, Hayti fail to pay the money in the time specified, she will have to pay 6 per cent. interest. The Haytian Government will also resume possession of Tortugas Island.

A BILL to ascertain and limit the duration of speeches in Parliament has been introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Denman. It proposes to enact that after the passing of the measure no Privy Councillor in either House of Parliament shall speak above one hour; and in the case of members of either House not being Privy Councillors the time shall not exceed a quarter of an hour. A bell such as is used at diocesan conferences is to be rung at the limit of time allowed to speakers; but if, after the sounding of the bell, no other peer or member of Parliament shall rise to speak, the peer or member of Parliament who may have paused in his speech may resume his speech for either an hour or a quarter of an hour, according to the above regulation.

M. GERARD DE MELCY, whose name obtained some notoriety in London some fifty years ago by his marriage with Giulia Grisi, his subsequent separation, and his duel with Lord Castlereagh, has just reminded the public of his existence. His brother having died two years ago, M. de Melcy laid claim to a portion of his inheritance, in support of which he put in an acknowledgment purporting to have been signed by the deceased that he (Melcy) had lent him close on £4,000. By the exercise of further sleight-of-hand the fictitious debt was swollen to £10,000. The documents were discovered to be forgeries, and for issuing them M. de Melcy has just been tried by the Court of Assize at Alpinal, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. A man named Carre, who aided him in the forgeries, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for his participation in the affair.

THE "Mail and Express" of New York states that a rupture has occurred in the Clan-na-Gael Society, which numbers among its members two United States senators, the Governors of several States, and other prominent persons. Certain members have been openly charged with selling secrets to the British Government. The rupture, it is stated, was directly brought about by orders from the executive to the various camps demanding that 50 per cent. of all the moneys in the treasury of each camp should be immediately forwarded to an unknown head of the organization. A few lodges responded, but the majority refused to comply. Some took no action. Many of those who refused were expelled, and they are now forming an independent organization. Those remaining in the order instituted an inquiry into the finances of the Clan-na-Gael, and the result is a discovery of an unexplained deficit of 40,000 dols.

MR. GIBSON'S TIGER STORY.

MR. GIBSON, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, who was mauled by a tiger in the Khandeish district, has so far recovered from his injuries as to have been able to write home to his friends detailing the circumstances attending his adventure. Last evening, our representative called upon Mr. Gibson at the European General Hospital, and found him in excellent spirits and conversing cheerily with a few friends who were spending the regulation hour with him. He consented courteously to the request of our representative to furnish him with particulars of his adventure. According to Mr. Gibson's account, he was shikaring on the afternoon of the 16th April in the extreme west of the Khandeish district, and was "loafing about the jungle, looking for anything that might turn up." Then, to use Mr. Gibson's own words, "I saw the tigress, a very large one, at some little distance. I got a shot at her and wounded her, but she made off. Unfortunately it was getting too late in the afternoon to follow up her track. Early next morning a small party of followers set out with me to look for the wounded brute. We searched for her until close upon two o'clock in the afternoon. Suddenly we came upon a river-bed where we found, half hidden by the grass, the body of a native boy of about fifteen or sixteen years of age. He had been dreadfully mauled by the tigress. His flesh was badly torn, and he had apparently been killed during the night or early morning. We were standing examining the boy, when the tigress rose from the opposite side of the river, about forty yards away, and charged at us. All my men immediately made away as quickly as their legs could carry them, taking with them my spare guns and every thing else, leaving me only an express-rifle. I had one shot at her at about fifteen yards, struck her, but failed to stop her. The other charge I reserved until she was about four yards off. She was mortally wounded, but she turned literally head over heels, and with the impetus came 'bump' up against me, knocking me down. She was partly on the top of me, and in her dying agony gave me first of all a bite in the arm, and then sent her two fangs into my thigh. She crushed no bones, nor did she give me any claw wound, but lacerated my flesh severely in two places. She lay on the top of me dying, when one of my party, a Bheel, quite a young fellow, came up and firing a shot despatched her. Colonel Pullen's camp was close by mine, and I expected him to visit me that evening, but I sent a message to him and he came to my assistance. Next day I set out for Surat for surgical attendance, being carried the distance, sixty-three miles, in something like four days. Here I lay for two days, and my wounds were dressed by Dr. Norriboy. However, it was considered best that I should come down here to the hospital. Accordingly, I was carried down on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. I had no cause to complain, as did the Parsee tiger-slayer, of the accommodation afforded me. Mr. Tudball, the Traffic Superintendent, was coming down to Bombay, and he made me his especial charge. Since being here I have got along wonderfully well." In reply to a question, Mr. Gibson said that he had shot many tigers and hoped to shoot many more. Asked whether his narrow escape would not serve to prevent him tiger-hunting again, Mr. Gibson replied, "No, I have had my 'go,' and expect to run free now." He believed the chances of again being mauled were almost nil.

Though his condition is so materially improved, and his wounds are healing rapidly, Mr. Gibson fears he will be compelled to remain in hospital for another month. Since his admission, a fortnight ago, he has been confined to his bed, but he speaks in terms of the highest praise of the treatment of Dr. Baker and of the attendance of the hospital staff.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain W. E. Wheeler, which sailed yesterday for London with the Europe Mails, carried the following additional passengers :—

For London.—Surgeon Bateson and Mr. W. Briggs
For Brindisi.—Col. North.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MORTON.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, yesterday concluded the hearing of the charges of fraud preferred against the ex-indigo planter, James Arthur Cockburn *alias* Morton, at the Fort Police Court. The charge, upon which the police relied for a conviction was one of "cheating Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co. of articles valued at Rs. 79-14, by dishonestly inducing the delivery of sundry articles of wearing apparel." The case had been adjourned for judgment, but before this was given, Mr. Turner, solicitor for the accused, produced certified copies of the telegrams which had been referred to in the defence. He had written and telegraphed for them to Calcutta, and they had only arrived the day before. Mr. Turner read the documents, which were copies of the telegrams which had passed between Cockburn and his brother. His Worship then gave judgment as under :—

James Arthur Cockburn *alias* Morton is charged under secs. 415 and 420, Penal Code, with cheating Richard Pile, manager of the firm of Badham, Pile & Co., in Bombay and dishonestly inducing a delivery of property, under the circumstances set forth in the charge, dated 26th May 1887. To establish a charge of cheating within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the following elements must be clearly proved :—(1) There must be a false pretence or representation which does in fact deceive. (2) In consequence of that deception some material damage must have resulted. In other words, the person deceived must have been induced—(*a*) to deliver some property; or (*b*) to consent that some property be retained; or (*c*) to do or omit something which he could not otherwise have done or omitted, and which act or omission has, in fact, caused or was likely to cause damage or harm. (3) There must be intentional fraud or dishonesty on the part of the person charged with cheating. Applying these principles to the facts of the present case, we must consider, first, was there any false pretence or representation by the accused which in fact deceived the complainant? The counsel for the defence has urged that, no representations of any kind were made by the accused when he ordered goods from Badham, Pile and Co.'s shop on 9th May; that as no representations were made there could be no false pretence, and that the charge of cheating as laid must necessarily fail on this account. The evidence on the record in my opinion clearly show, (1) that certain goods to the value of Rs. 66-6, as specified in the bill marked (A), were ordered by the accused at Badham, Pile and Co.'s shop on 9th May, and were sent as requested to the accused at the English Hotel in Hornby Road. (2) That the bill was tendered for payment to the accused when the goods were delivered at the English Hotel. (3) That instead of paying the amount of the bill when the goods were delivered, the accused signed the bill as an acknowledgment of its correctness and returned it with a note to Badham, Pile and Co., retaining meanwhile possession of the goods. The note (ex. B) was as follows : "Dear Sirs,—I am in receipt of articles and bill for Rs. 66-6—quite correct. I return the bill signed and will be obliged if you will send it in a day or two when you send the shoes.—Yours, &c., J. A. Morton." (4) That the bill was again tendered for payment on 12th May when the shoes were sent, with the following item added to it :—" May 12, one pair calf shoes, 13-8, making with the previous total of Rs. 66-6, Rs. 79-14 as the amount of the bill to be paid. (5) That the bill so tendered was again returned by the accused unpaid, with a verbal request to Badham, Pile and Co.'s clerk Byramjee to bring the bill on the following day, May 13th, when he said he would pay it. (6) That on the 13th May accused wrote a second note to Badham, Pile and Co. (ex C) asking them to wait for payment another day, and to send the following day (14th May) for the amount due. It seems to me perfectly clear from these facts that several representations were in fact made by the accused to Badham, Pile and their servants on the dates above noted, (2) that the effect of these representations was two-fold. In the first instance, Badham, Pile and Company's servant was induced by the note of 9th May, (ex. B) to deliver the goods without exacting immediate payment of the bill. In the second place the Company were induced by that note to consent that their goods might be retained by the accused, and payment be deferred till the pair of shoes ordered were sent. The letter (ex B) may, on the face of it, apparently be regarded in one or two lights, either as an evasion of immediate payment, or as a promise to pay in a certain day, when the shoes ordered, would be sent. Badham, Pile and Company appear to have placed on the note the more charitable construction and treated it as a promise to pay when the shoes ordered were sent. It is perfectly clear that Badham, Pile and Company were, in fact, deceived by the representations made to them. Their goods had been delivered and the accused had been allowed to retain them on the implied promise contained in the note of 9th May. When the bill was again returned with a verbal message on 12th May, followed by Cockburn's second note of 13th May, and when the accused clandestinely removed the goods on the morning of 14th May, and finally absconded from Bombay without paying for them, it is clear that deception was practised on the complainant's company, and as a consequence of that deception material damage and loss did result to the owners of the property supplied to the accused. I hold then, on the evidence before me, that two of the main elements in the charge of cheating are abundantly and clearly proved.

I come now to the last and essential element in the whole case, was there intentional fraud and dishonesty on the part of the accused in ordering goods on the 9th May from Badham, Pile and Co.'s shop without having any means or intention of paying for them? The accused in his examination has admitted that he came to Bombay on 3rd May practically without any means at all. He has stated that he has no friends or acquaintances in Bombay. His sister gave in cross-examination an account of the unfortunate and precarious existence which they both appear to have led for many months past, their baggage having been several times detained at different places in India owing to their inability to pay either hotel or railway charges. On Friday, 13th May, after procuring a large quantity of goods from Badham, Pile and Company, and other shops, the accused applied first to the Bishop of Bombay, and subsequently to Superintendent MacDermott, of the Bombay Police, for charitable assistance in money to take him and his sister to to Allahabad. The accused represented to both of these witnesses that he was entirely without means owing to a theft of all his money—about Rs. 400 in currency notes—at a dak bungalow up-country, while he and his sister were on their way to Bombay. He was not sure whether the theft took place at the dak bungalow, or while they were *en route*. On the occasion of his examination in this Court the accused stated that the alleged theft had taken place several months before he came to Bombay. It is clear I think from the mere recital of these facts that the accused had no means whatever of paying, and so far as can be seen no reasonable expectation of being able to pay for the goods ordered, but it has been urged for the defence that although he had no means at the time of paying for the goods he was justified in ordering and taking them because, it is said, he expected some seven or eight hundred rupees from a brother, named Charles Graham Cockburn, a tea-planter in Cachar. The accused intended, it was said, honestly to pay for these goods out of the expected remittance from his brother, and this expectation is alleged to rebut any presumption of fraud or dishonesty which his unwise conduct in clandestinely removing the goods by night, and absconding from Bombay necessarily raises against the accused. As then the answer to the charge of fraud and dishonesty mainly turns on the truth of this expected remittance, and the reasonableness of their expectation, it is necessary to look somewhat closely into the facts. Now there are expectations of very various kinds and degrees of reasonableness. Some expectations may be so shadowy and flimsy that no prudent or sensible person ought reasonably to act on them. Others may be sufficiently real and substantial to warrant an ordinarily sensible person in trusting to them and in basing his actions upon them. Many sanguine persons in the world habitually live in a chronic state of expectation—(laughter)—and from the account given by Miss Cockburn in the witness box she and her brother seem to have been living on little else than expectations for some time past. (Renewed laughter.) I must take it for my present purpose that when expectations are pleaded in a criminal court as an answer to criminal charges, the expectations must be shown to be reasonable in themselves, and the ground for entertaining them must be made fairly probable.

Now the first matter for observation is that no allusion to the expected remittance appears to have been made by the accused before his examination in this Court, on May 25. Although an essential and—from his own point of view—a most important fact, it was never mentioned by the accused either to the Bishop of Bombay or to Superintendent MacDermott on the 13th May. Miss Cockburn has given her own account of this expected remittance. She has sworn that they telegraphed from Chandernagore to their brother, who she stated, is a manager of a tea-estate in Eastern Cachar. The telegram is said to have been as follows :—"Can you assist us with Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 to enable us to go to Australia?" The answer received is said to have been as follows : "I promise to do so." Miss Cockburn swears that she and her brother came to Bombay, relying solely on this telegram of five words. No other communication is said to have passed between the accused and his brother Charles, except one letter which Miss Cockburn swears was written by them from Allahabad to remind him of his promise. No communication has been made to their brother Charles since these criminal proceedings were instituted. In reply to the natural question, why not? Miss Cockburn replied, "Because the reports in the newspapers may have turned him against us." Miss Cockburn swore that she tore up this important telegram as she could not say why, and she seemed to have treated it as of little importance. Now the material questions for consideration are : Has the alleged promise of a remittance been made reasonably probable? And was the accused justified in procuring goods and incurring large expenses in Bombay on the strength of this alleged telegram of five words which was torn up, it is said, at Chandernagore, and was unsupported by letter or other communication? I hold, on the evidence before me, that the alleged promise of a remittance by Charles Graham Cockburn has not been made reasonably probable; (2) that the accused was not justified in procuring goods from Bombay tradesmen on the strength of an alleged telegraphic message, which is admitted to have been torn up by his sister at Chandernagore; and (3) that the conduct and acts of the accused in Bombay clearly show that no remittance from Charles Graham Cockburn was expected. Had any such remittance been promised it may be reasonably supposed that the accused would have mentioned the fact to the Bishop and to Superintendent MacDermott in proof of his own *bona fides*, and that he would not have absconded from Bombay in the very unusual and suspicious manner which is proved by the witnesses and admitted by himself. Rejecting then as unproved and highly improbable the suggestion that the accused had reasonable grounds for expecting a remittance of seven or eight hundred rupees, I hold on the evidence before me that the conduct of the accused from first to last exhibits the clearest proof of fraud and dishonesty. Firstly, the ordering of goods without having any means or reasonable expectation of paying for them; secondly, the evasions of payment; thirdly, the retention of the goods under a promise to pay on a certain date, which promise was not fulfilled; fourthly, has, in fact, caused or was likely to cause damage or harm. (3) There must be intentional fraud or dishonesty on the part of the person charged with cheating. Applying these principles to the facts of the present case, we must consider, first, was there any false pretence or representation by the accused which in fact deceived the complainant? The counsel for the defence has urged that, no representations of any kind were made by the accused when he ordered goods from Badham, Pile and Co.'s shop on 9th May; that as no representations were made there could be no false pretence, and that the charge of cheating as laid must necessarily fail on this account. The evidence on the record in my opinion clearly show, (1) that certain goods to the value of Rs. 66-6, as specified in the bill marked (A), were ordered by the accused at Badham, Pile and Co.'s shop on 9th May, and were sent as requested to the accused at the English Hotel in Hornby Road. (2) That the bill was tendered for payment to the accused when the goods were delivered at the English Hotel. (3) That instead of paying the amount of the bill when the goods were delivered, the accused signed the bill as an acknowledgment of its correctness and returned it with a note to Badham, Pile and Co., retaining meanwhile possession of the goods. The note (ex. B) was as follows : "Dear Sirs,—I am in receipt of articles and bill for Rs. 66-6—quite correct. I return the bill signed and will be obliged if you will send it in a day or two when you send the shoes.—Yours, &c., J. A. Morton." (4) That the bill was again tendered for payment on 12th May when the shoes were sent, with the following item added to it :—" May 12, one pair calf shoes, 13-8, making with the previous total of Rs. 66-6, Rs. 79-14 as the amount of the bill to be paid. (5) That the bill so tendered was again returned by the accused unpaid, with a verbal request to Badham, Pile and Co.'s clerk Byramjee to bring the bill on the following day, May 13th, when he said he would pay it. (6) That on the 13th May accused wrote a second note to Badham, Pile and Co. (ex C) asking them to wait for payment another day, and to send the following day (14th May) for the amount due. It seems to me perfectly clear from these facts that several representations were in fact made by the accused to Badham, Pile and their servants on the dates above noted, (2) that the effect of these representations was two-fold. In the first instance, Badham, Pile and Company's servant was induced by the note of 9th May, (ex. B) to deliver the goods without exacting immediate payment of the bill. In the second place the Company were induced by that note to consent that their goods might be retained by the accused, and payment be deferred till the pair of shoes ordered were sent. The letter (ex B) may, on the face of it, apparently be regarded in one or two lights, either as an evasion of immediate payment, or as a promise to pay in a certain day, when the shoes ordered, would be sent. Badham, Pile and Company appear to have placed on the note the more charitable construction and treated it as a promise to pay when the shoes ordered were sent. It is perfectly clear that Badham, Pile and Company were, in fact, deceived by the representations made to them. Their goods had been delivered and the accused had been allowed to retain them on the implied promise contained in the note of 9th May. When the bill was again returned with a verbal message on 12th May, followed by Cockburn's second note of 13th May, and when the accused clandestinely removed the goods on the morning of 14th May, and finally absconded from Bombay without paying for them, it is clear that deception was practised on the complainant's company, and as a consequence of that deception material damage and loss did result to the owners of the property supplied to the accused. I hold then, on the evidence before me, that two of the main elements in the charge of cheating are abundantly and clearly proved.

I come now to the last and essential element in the whole case, was there intentional fraud and dishonesty on the part of the accused in ordering goods on the 9th May from Badham, Pile and Co.'s shop without having any means or intention of paying for them? The accused in his examination has admitted that he came to Bombay on 3rd May practically without any means at all. He has stated that he has no friends or acquaintances in Bombay. His sister gave in cross-examination an account of the unfortunate and precarious existence which they both appear to have led for many months past, their baggage having been several times detained at different places in India owing to their inability to pay either hotel or railway charges. On Friday, 13th May, after procuring a large quantity of goods from Badham, Pile and Company, and other shops, the accused applied first to the Bishop of Bombay, and subsequently to Superintendent MacDermott, of the Bombay Police, for charitable assistance in money to take him and his sister to to Allahabad. The accused represented to both of these witnesses that he was entirely without means owing to a theft of all his money—about Rs. 400 in currency notes—at a dak bungalow up-country, while he and his sister were on their way to Bombay. He was not sure whether the theft took place at the dak bungalow, or while they were *en route*. On the occasion of his examination in this Court the accused stated that the alleged theft had taken place several months before he came to Bombay. It is clear I think from the mere recital of these facts that the accused had no means whatever of paying, and so far as can be seen no reasonable expectation of being able to pay for the goods ordered, but it has been urged for the defence that although he had no means at the time of paying for the goods he was justified in ordering and taking them because, it is said, he expected some seven or eight hundred rupees from a brother, named Charles Graham Cockburn, a tea-planter in Cachar. The accused intended, it was said, honestly to pay for these goods out of the expected remittance from his brother, and this expectation is alleged to rebut any presumption of fraud or dishonesty which his unwise conduct in clandestinely removing the goods by night, and absconding from Bombay necessarily raises against the accused. As then the answer to the charge of fraud and dishonesty mainly turns on the truth of this expected remittance, and the reasonableness of their expectation, it is necessary to look somewhat closely into the facts. Now there are expectations of very various kinds and degrees of reasonableness. Some expectations may be so shadowy and flimsy that no prudent or sensible person ought reasonably to act on them. Others may be sufficiently real and substantial to warrant an ordinarily sensible person in trusting to them and in basing his actions upon them. Many sanguine persons in the world habitually live in a chronic state of expectation—(laughter)—and from the account given by Miss Cockburn in the witness box she and her brother seem to have been living on little else than expectations for some time past. (Renewed laughter.) I must take it for my present purpose that when expectations are pleaded in a criminal court as an answer to criminal charges, the expectations must be shown to be reasonable in themselves, and the ground for entertaining them must be made fairly probable.

Now the first matter for observation is that no allusion to the expected remittance appears to have been made by the accused before his examination in this Court, on May 25. Although an essential and—from his own point of view—a most important fact, it was never mentioned by the accused either to the Bishop of Bombay or to Superintendent MacDermott on the 13th May. Miss Cockburn has given her own account of this expected remittance. She has sworn that they telegraphed from Chandernagore to their brother, who she stated, is a manager of a tea-estate in Eastern Cachar. The telegram is said to have been as follows :—"Can you assist us with Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 to enable us to go to Australia?" The answer received is said to have been as follows : "I promise to do so." Miss Cockburn swears that she and her brother came to Bombay, relying solely on this telegram of five words. No other communication is said to have passed between the accused and his brother Charles, except one letter which Miss Cockburn swears was written by them from Allahabad to remind him of his promise. No communication has been made to their brother Charles since these criminal proceedings were instituted. In reply to the natural question, why not? Miss Cockburn replied, "Because the reports in the newspapers may have turned him against us." Miss Cockburn swore that she tore up this important telegram as she could not say why, and she seemed to have treated it as of little importance. Now the material questions for consideration are : Has the alleged promise of a remittance been made reasonably probable? And was the accused justified in procuring goods and incurring large expenses in Bombay on the strength of this alleged telegram of five words which was torn up, it is said, at Chandernagore, and was unsupported by letter or other communication? I hold, on the evidence before me, that the alleged promise of a remittance by Charles Graham Cockburn has not been made reasonably probable; (2) that the accused was not justified in procuring goods from Bombay tradesmen on the strength of an alleged telegraphic message, which is admitted to have been torn up by his sister at Chandernagore; and (3) that the conduct and acts of the accused in Bombay clearly show that no remittance from Charles Graham Cockburn was expected. Had any such remittance been promised it may be reasonably supposed that the accused would have mentioned the fact to the Bishop and to Superintendent MacDermott in proof of his own *bona fides*, and that he would not have absconded from Bombay in the very unusual and suspicious manner which is proved by the witnesses and admitted by himself. Rejecting then as unproved and highly improbable the suggestion that the accused had reasonable grounds for expecting a remittance of seven or eight hundred rupees, I hold on the evidence before me that the conduct of the accused from first to last exhibits the clearest proof of fraud and dishonesty. Firstly, the ordering of goods without having any means or reasonable expectation of paying for them; secondly, the evasions of payment; thirdly, the retention of the goods under a promise to pay on a certain date, which promise was not fulfilled; fourthly, the clandestine removal by night of the goods from the hotel to the railway station; and, finally, the absconding from Bombay in possession of the goods which had been obtained under the circumstances abovestated: all these facts when combined and considered together make up in my opinion a connecting chain of fraud and dishonesty. I reject as wholly insufficient the explanation given by the counsel for the defence of the accused's conduct in removing goods by night and in absconding from Bombay. It is quite conceivable that the accused may have acted to some extent through fear, but the fear may well have been caused by circumstances other than the hotel-keeper's demand for payment, which was by no means unreasonable. Under the circumstances, I am satisfied on the evidence before me, that the goods obtained from Badham, Pile and Co.'s shop on the 9th May were charged for at cash prices, and that the owners intended them to be paid for on delivery. Notwithstanding the explanation given by the witness Baker, it is unfortunate I think that Badham, Pile and Company should have laid them

ticide and self-immolation of widows on the funeral pyres of their husbands, after having been—in slavish adherence to this policy—for several decades, accessories, before and after the fact, to many murders. But it still permits infant marriages, which are the cause of untold misery in India, and consigns to a living death of infamous slavery the unfortunate widows it has rescued by its well-intentioned, but, in a Hindu sense, abortive philanthropy. When the scandal of condoning such a demoniacal practice as Suttee became so pronounced that its suppression in the interests of ordinary morality was admitted as a foregone conclusion by those charged with the administration of the country, many learned and complaisant Pundits were found capable of proving that this course was justifiable according to Hindu law. So if infant marriages were declared unlawful, and adequate relief and protection afforded to Hindu widows, equally learned and equally accommodating Pundits would doubtless be forthcoming, and able to quote precedents in favour of the new departure.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

HOW A PARROT BROUGHT ABOUT A BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION.

PARROTS, says the *Daily Telegraph*, have been known for ages as being birds who may be counted upon to say exactly the wrong thing at the wrong time; but it is doubtful if they have ever succeeded in making themselves more utterly obnoxious than in a recent episode occurring at Dublin, in which one specimen of the family played a prominent part. The story is that a gentleman, engaged to a pretty young lady who had not yet seen the further side of twenty years, went one morning to pay a call at the house of the father of this beloved. He stayed a short time with the head of the family, as in duty bound, probably making rather inappropriate remarks, owing to his anxiety to end the interview and see the young lady to whom his affections were plighted. At length he took the sensible course of going to look for her, and, rapping at the door of the study, the household parrot at once called out, in a loud voice, "Come in, come in!" The gentleman accepted the invitation, and entered. Naturally he was rather surprised, and not very much pleased, to discover that his fiancée had been all the time engaged in a sprightly conversation with another visitor of the male sex. To make matters still worse, the heartless bird at once began to imitate the sound of kissing in a truly lifelike way, and "concluded with mocking laughter." This in itself was enough to render anybody somewhat suspicious. The jealous lover does not seem to have done what some lovers would have been tempted to do—make an onslaught on the parrots cage and wring its neck on the spot. He accepted the bird as a useful informer, and either then or at a subsequent interview broke off his engagement. He went even further, for he has instituted an action for breach of promise.

THE FRENCH IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Nouméa, New Calidonia, to the *Temps*, on the 1st of April last, says:—

Events have unfortunately confirmed what I wrote to you on the subject of our attempts at colonization in the New Hebrides, to which the Colonization Society is sending colonists in no respect meet the conditions required. As I stated, a country which supplies labourers to New Caledonia and Australia should not have sent to it either French peasants or workmen. It is capital that ought to be taken there. Out of thirty colonists who recently arrived, eleven died a short time since, and seven have returned to Noumea in bad health, and do not wish to go back to the Hebrides. The last arrivals, who have been there for a month, are accommodated in a shed, and live without any sort of privacy. The colonists are at first obliged to work on the railways which will lead to the lands that are to be conceded to them. This work is leading them to death. Their wives urge them to rebel and treat them as cowards because they submit to the requirements of the company. They assert that on leaving France they little expected such a fate. In New Caledonia the Administration during the last two years has been assailed with petitions from colonists, who ask to be sent back to France gratuitously, because they cannot make a living in this country. In spite of this, the Minister of Marine, who should be aware of the facts, continues to grant free passages to people whom we are obliged to feed to prevent their dying of hunger.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD apparently has relatives in many parts of the globe, and they one and all take up the cudgels on his behalf when it is necessary with great vigour and promptitude. In a letter replying to some criticism in a local paper, Captain Andrew Haggard, of the King's Own Borderers, writing from Meerut on April 14, gives the following interesting details of his brother's experiences in South Africa:—

May I first of all inform your critic, who writes in no unfriendly manner, that it was not at all necessary for my brother to "consult books" for the materials of any romance, the scene of which was laid in South Africa. Young as he is still no man knows more of South Africa, its geography and politics, than Rider Haggard. He went out there when only a boy of eighteen or nineteen as private secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer, then Governor of Natal. Afterwards he filled some similar position with his justly revered friend Sir Theophilus Shepstone, whom he accompanied on his mission to the Transvaal. He it was that read aloud in the Boers' Volkstraad the proclamation declaring that the Transvaal was henceforth to become British territory, quelling the angry murmurs of the assembled dissentients by jumping on the table and shouting "Three cheers for the Queen," in which he was joined by those members, not few, who earnestly wished for British rule. His too was the hand that first hoisted the Union Jack in Pretoria: that Union Jack afterwards so sadly buried in a coffin by the few remaining Englishmen in Pretoria—men whose hearts were broken by that disgraceful Convention by which Englishmen have for ever forfeited their honour in South Africa, and which has made the very name of Englishman a synonymous term among the Boers for all that is weak and cowardly. Later on, as adjutant of a regiment of volunteer horse, he had ample opportunities of gaining new experiences: and again as a settler in Natal, where he still owns a property, he learned yet more of the beauties of South Africa, of its capabilities and resources, and of the idiosyncrasies of its various races. However, I think I have said enough to show that for him South Africa was no "strange country" requiring reference to books for information to be dispensed second-hand to others. With reference to the remark that now Mr. Rider Haggard is in Egypt collecting materials for a new romance, I may state that he has long been an ardent Egyptologist, and there is therefore no coincidence at all that, now he has at last got the long wished-for opportunity, he should have followed the example of many other sensible persons and gone to visit the wonders of that ancient and interesting country.

A BENGALI ZADKIEL.

ENGLAND rejoices in her Zadkiel and her Old Moore, and Bengal possesses a rival to these modern seers in the person of a Babu Tarini Prosad Neogi. His visions are not without interest, and one at least has been only too faithfully brought to pass; for he foretold a cyclone and great loss of life therefrom in May or June. Other predictions are of a vague character. He announces, for instance, some mismanagement in the Ministry, and that the Ministry must be changed. A civil war, too, will ravage Kabul and adjacent places, and a great disaster will befal the unhappy Abdul Rahman.

One can appreciate the blessings of the happy man, remote alike from poverty and riches, from fame and obscurity, when one learns that "three big swells of the metropolis" will pay the debt of nature, one of them from the results of an accident, and that a great calamity will desolate "one or two big families in Calcutta." How sore must be the apprehensions in our microcosm of wealth and politics! Other forecasts more or less likely of realization are the close of Lord Dufferin's reign amid a blaze of glory, a change in the management of a newspaper, and another theatrical farce during the cold season.

I wonder how many of my readers are aware of the circumstances to which Old Moore's Almanac owes its vast popularity. The facts were in this wise. The editor, while going to press, was disturbed by the irruption into his sanctum of the printer's devil with the alarming news that no prediction had been set down for the 15th of July. He was immersed in some abstruse calculation, and resenting the interruption exclaimed. "O, bother the 15th of July, put down anything you like. Say snow, wind, sheet, and hail.

His behest was carried out, and, acting on a sudden inspiration, the editor allowed this extraordinary entry to stand when correcting the second proof. His surprise may be well imagined when on the 15th of July the storm with the wintry adjuncts predicted swept over the metropolis. The public were equally flabbergasted by this unusual fulfilment of prophecy, and a vast impetus was given to the circulation of "Old Moore's" veracious oracle. Forty thousand copies were, I believe, sold in the following year, more than ten times the former average. The vogue then gained has continued, in spite of the countless "bad shots" which have succeeded the one "lucky fluke."—*Saturday Review Journal.*

THE QUEEN AND HER SUBJECTS.

A GOOD deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed with the management of the Royal procession on the occasion of the Queen's visit to the East End. Here is Mr. Yates's opinion:—

The Queen left Buckingham Palace by the Grosvenor-palace gate at six o'clock, so as to avoid the great traffic of carriages in the Mall, to the great disappointment of the crowd which had been patiently waiting there. Her Majesty remained out about an hour, returning to Buckingham Palace by the same route. Precisely the same thing occurred on the following day, and we are assured by those who were present that the comments even of indisputably respectable and loyal persons, on whom this unmerited snubbing was imposed, were bitter and indignant in the extreme. Another, although connected, circumstance about which complaint is made to us by several correspondents is that when the Queen visited the American Exhibition on Wednesday afternoon the public were rigorously excluded by her Majesty's special command. The unwisdom, to say nothing of the ungraciousness, of this proceeding is patent at a glance.

Here is another quotation on the same subject from Mr. Labouchere's more caustic weekly:—

There is a glaring want of tact about the Court arrangements, both great and small. On the afternoon of the Drawing Room tens of thousands of people waited for hours in the Mall with the object of seeing the Queen drive out. Her Majesty was perfectly aware of the fact that an immense crowd had collected and her method of acknowledging this manifestation of enthusiasm was to drive out of Buckingham Palace by a side door, and, instead of coming along the Mall, the Royal carriage proceeded up Grosvenor-place; and, by way of aggravating this singularly unseasonable snub to the public, the Queen did not even return to the Palace by the usual route, but came back again by Grosvenor-place, so that the crowd that had been so wantonly disappointed broke up with its loyal feelings considerably diminished by the events of the day.

A FRENCH MANAGER ON ENGLISH THEATRES.

M. CLARETIE, the director of the Theatre Francais, says the *New York Evening Post* has communicated to a French journalist some of theimpressions which he bore away with him after his recent short stay in London. He owes to the evening which he spent at the Lyceum, he declared, the first clear realization of his idea of the fantastic. The spectacular effects altogether transcended, he made no difficulty in acknowledging, anything ever seen in the Parisian theatres. Faust's sudden disappearance, followed by a blaze of electric light was by far the most startling thing he had ever seen on any stage. It gave him the impression of a miracle enacted before his eyes; and the sensation persisted even after the trick was explained to ohim. He pronounced Mr. Irving a "great artist," though rather "cold" as French notions of acting go. He visited Drury Lane also. He was struck not so much with the magnificence of the spectacle as with the rapidity with which the innumerable changes and transformations were effected. The stage management was carried to such a degree of perfection that "Ali Baba" suggested to him the idea rather of a huge machine or an enormous piece of clock-work than of a piece performed by living actors.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

IN cricket, as in many other provinces of sport and pastime, Australians are more English than the English, as has been proved many a time on our home cricket-fields. People are apt to attribute the excellence of Australian cricket to the fact that the game can be played in Antipodes, as they put it, "all the year round." But this is not the case. The cricketing season lasts for about seven months only. Of course, this is considerably longer than the English season, and this fact will doubtless go some way to explain why good cricketers are developed in Australia. But cricketing does not depend solely upon the length of the season, nor even altogether upon the weather. This fact may be tested by regarding what I may call the distribution of cricket in such a country as Australia. Victoria and New South Wales are far and away above the other colonies in their devotion to the national game. There is a good deal of rivalry between these two neighbours in the matter of cricket, as in other matters. Sometimes Victoria beats New South Wales, and sometimes New South Wales beats Victoria. Sometimes, too, Victoria sends more men to the representative Australian team, and at other times New South Wales has the advantage. On the whole, the balance is pretty even. If there is any difference, the inclination is in favour of the older colony. The superiority of these two colonies is partly to be explained by the fact that they are more densely populated, and partly by climatic reasons. Queensland, which lies northermost of all the colonies, seems to do very little in the way of cricket. At this moment I do not remember one member of any Australian team who came from Queensland. The reason of this is probably to be found in the great heat which prevails during the summer at Brisbane and Rockampton. It is often hot enough in Melbourne and Sydney to render the game very fatiguing; but in the north it is worse, and people are prohibited from any great exercise during the day.

But excessive heat will not explain why South Australia falls so far behind her sisters. Cricket is, indeed, in a very flourishing condition in Adelaide and other of centres of population in that misnamed colony; but the results are not nearly so satisfactory as in Victoria. South Australia has, however, alway, contributed one or two men to the representative team, and Giffen is notably one of the best all-round cricketers in the colonies. As the poblation increases it is probale that this colony will pull up very close to its more prosperous fellows.

Western Australia lies far beyond the track of men and the means of intercommunication are very inadequate. In such a sparsely inhabited country we cannot expect to find an organized game such as cricket in a very forward condition. The very reverse is the case of Tasmania. The climate of that gem of the sea is perhaps the mildest and most equable in the Southern Hemisphere. Moreover, the colonists seem to have plenty of time to devote to the pursuit of sports and games, and the consequence is that Tasmania has turned out some extremly good cricketers. A representative team from Tasmania was on tour through the colonies a year or two ago, and was very successful in its matches. Tasmania has usually contributed a man to the home-going team. New Zealand, separated by more than twelve hundred miles of water from the continent, it is not on that account isolated. Indeed, she is less out of the world than is Western Australia. Her climate is admirably fitted for both cricket and foot-ball. The North Island, whose mean temperature approximates to that of Melbourne, would be better adapted for cricket were it not so mountainous and overrun with "bush." But the plains of the South Island make admirable cricketing fields and the climate is also sufficiently dry to allow of a lengthy season.

But New Zealand suffers from lack of concentration, which somehow or other seems necessary to produce really first-rate players. Consequently, though plenty of good cricketers exist, there are none of very eminent rank.

It is in a town like Melbourne that Australian cricket is seen at its best. The enthusiasm and energy with which the game is cultivated is quite worth studying. Australians are proud that they have been able to compete so successfully with the teams of the home country, and this pride stirs them to maintain their reputation. The difficulties under which the Victorian clubs labour are quite as great as in England. It is by no means an easy task to keep the grass fresh and prevent the fields from degenerating into yellowish beds of dust, which each stroke of the bat sends up in clouds. The long droughts are fatal to the "up-country" cricket-fields; and, besides all this, it requires a considerable amount of enthusiasm to play at all during the hottest months of the year. But young colonials do not seem to mind the heat. Perhaps they feel it less than those who are not native to the country. On Saturdays and other holidays the Melbourne and Sydney grounds are crowded with flannelled forms as lively and vigorous with the thermometer at 100 deg. as if it stood only at 80 deg.

Nor can any one, either in town or out of town, be said to be ignorant of cricket. Every little township there is some sort of cricket club—with its own field and probably its own pavilion. Even in the upland stations, where there is no centre of population you may find a cricket club, sometimes prosperous, sometimes, it is true, *in extremis*. I remember one place in New Zealand where, every Saturday afternoon the farmers used to ride in from distances of eight and ten and fifteen miles in order to spend a couple of hours at cricket. The club served two purposes. It enabled them to meet and talk over their crops and their sheep together; and it gave them the opportunity of enjoying the national game. The interest was enhanced from time to time by a match with a similar group of farmers from more distant parts. I cannot say that the field would have satisfied the committee of the M. C. C. It was an ordinary sheep-paddock, through which the sheep wandered while the game was in progress, sometimes even venturing to cross the pitch. Nor was the skill displayed of the first order. There was more "slogging" and hard hitting than steady play, and sometimes sufficient of the "throw" about the round-arm bowling of the club's "Spofforth" to disqualify him in the eyes of a sternly conscientious umpire. But there was plenty of enthusiasm and unbounded enjoyment.—*St. James's Gazette.*

A CHALLENGE BY PATRICK EGAN.

THE *Times* has received in an envelope, bearing the postmark "Lincoln, Neb., Apr. 23, 7-30 a.m., 1887," and also the words "Patrick Egan, Box 406, Lincoln, Nebraska," printed in the top left hand corner, a newspaper cutting, apparently taken from the *Daily Nebraska State Journal* of April 24, which it reproduces as follows:—

Last evening Hon. Patrick Egan, in conversation with a journal representative regarding the coercion bill now under consideration in the British House of Commons and the recent charges of Maj. Sanderson, remarked that he had just sent to Hon. E. R. King-Harman, Under-Secretary for Ireland, a letter offering to leave his business here at whatever inconvenience to himself and proceed immediately to Dublin and face the accusations made by Sanderson and his colleagues, and stand trial on any criminal charges that could be brought against him. Mr. Egan said that statements were being made by the governments in the Commons derogatory to the Land and National Leagues, and implicating him in connexion with their slanderous charges of murder and other crimes. This they evidently did because they knew he was out of the country and could not face their charges; but for the good of the cause he was willing to go back to the land of his birth and show the charges to be false. Following is given a copy of the letter referred to:—

"Lincoln, Neb., April 23, 1887.—Hon. E. R. King-Harman, Under-Secretary for Ireland, Dublin Castle. Dear Sir,—I perceive that your friends Maj. Sanderson and the Marquis of Hartington, on the strength of certain vile slanders that appeared in the London *Times*, have seen fit to refer to me in their recent speeches as a criminal. I am not conscious of any crime, except you so regard love for Ireland and undying hatred of her enemies. Up to this even Dublin Castle has never formulated against me any charge of criminal nature. If any such charge exists and that you will give an undertaking not to remove the venue from the city of Dublin and to accord me as many challenges as exercised by the prosecution—in other words that the crown will not pack the jury—I am prepared to proceed to Dublin at once and meet any charges of a criminal nature that can be brought against me. However widely our political views may have diverged since your abandonment of the home rule cause, I feel that as an old friend and co-worker I am entitled at your hands to this opportunity for vindication.—Your obedient servant, PATRICK EGAN."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bancoora, 2,130 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a general cargo, from Calcutta (May 22.)

After the 21st May, 1887, the Light-ship on the Formosa Bank will be removed for repairs, no temporary light will be placed there during her absence.

THE s.s. Etolia, 2,055 tons, Captain W. Gill, cleared yesterday for Liverpool. She carries a general cargo on board, her Bombay agents being Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Pemba arrived in Bombay, under Captain W. H. Rothwell, from Bussrh and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Maires, Mr. Fischer, Master and Mr. Haji Sulliman Ellias; and 42 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

7TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australia ..	2101	Briscoe	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Architect ..	1235	T. A. Chandler..	B	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Zambesi	1540	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Malwa.....	1759	Atkinson	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Europa	1492	R. Jones.....	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Lepanto	1871	J. M. Irvin.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1498	A. Pizzerello ..	H J	F. Bozoni.
,, Maude.....	1127	J. C. Claxton ..	K	Boyts Craig & Co.
,, C. of Venice	2200	H. Y. Moffat....	L	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Kt. of St. Patrick ..	1493	R. H. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Gordonia	1465	G. Cook	O	McCulloch & Co.
,, Dunbar	1173	T. Wizzol	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, M. Tower ..	1863	S. Tiddy	Q	Boyts Craig & Co.
,, Cleveland ..	1411	J. Jacob	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kerby Hall.	1757	Pearse	..	E. Bates & Co.
,, Bellona	..	Blacklock	..	W. Lovett & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
7	Baucoora (s).....	Nailer	Calcutta, May 22.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell ..	Karachi & P. Gulf, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
7	Etolia (s)	Gill	Liverpool.
	Kt. Companion ..	Davies	Dunkirk.
	Assam (s)	Wheler	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—

Steamer Kt. of St. Patrick, for Dunkirk.
,, Kilwa, for Pessian Gulf and Karachi.
,, Darwin, for Naples and Torre del Annunziata.
,, Kingston, for Port Said.
,, Zambesi, for China.
,, Malwa, for Chiua and Australia.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*N. W. Provs. and Oudh Gaette.*)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Dr G Thibaut, Principal, Benares College, furlough for 8 months and 23 days, from 16th July 1887.

31st May—Mr W H Hudson, Dist and Sess Judge, Farukhabad, leave for 2 months under sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 25th May 1887, or subsequent date.

1st June—Mr W Blennerhassett, Dist and Sess Judge, Cawnpore, privilege leave for 3 months, from 1st July 1887.

APPOINTMENTS

The undermentioned medl officers, whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be Civil Surgs of the 2nd Class, with Grade stations, from dates noted opposite their names:—

Surg F D R Hawkins, Gorakhpur, 8th Jan 1887.

Surg C P Lukis, Fatelgarh, 3rd Mar 188.

Mr C Dodd, Inspr of Schools, Allahabad Div, to officiate as Prncipal of the Benares College, during the absence on furlough of Dr G Thibaut, or until further orders.

Mr R D Gordon, Head Master, Zilla School, Allahabad, to officiate as Inspr of Schools, Allahabad Div, during the absence on depution of Mr C Dodd or until further orders.

Mr. C. Platts, Head Master, Zilla School, Fyzabad, to officiate as Head Master, Zilla School, Allahabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr. B. D. Gordon, or until further orders.

Surg T. H. Sweeny, Civil Surg, 2nd Class, having returned from temporary military duty to the charge of the civil medical duties of Aligarh, from the afternoon of the 17th May, 1887, during the absence on leave of Surg-Maj J Ellis, or until further orders.

Mr. H. D'A. Innes, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Shahjahanpur, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Mainpuri, from date on which he takes over charge from Mr C J A Hoskins, until further orders.

C. J. A. Hoskins, Dist Supdt of Police, from Mainpuri to Meerut.

The services of the Rev H King O'Connor, Chapl, Jhansi, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, from 11th April 1887.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·524
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·861
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind*	E, SW, E3E, E, WSW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	202
Fall of Rain	1.99
Total fall during month	6·71
,, ,, year	6·82
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 7th June.	0·55

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Scarle, Lt, Bl, 24th P I, on long leave, from Mian Meer.

JUNE 4.

Bayley, Lt Col, Bo, B V R Corps, from leave from Naini Tal.

JUNE 7.

Martin, Major, E, R A, on leave, from Khyragully.
Toker, Col, Bl, 18th B I, on leave, from U Burma.
Mortimer, Capt, Bl, Milty Works Dept, on sick leave, from Darjeeling.
Fisher, Lt, Bo, R D, on leave, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.

Buckanan, Lt, Mad, R F A Fus, on duty, to Bangalore
Shute, Capt, H C, R A on duty, to Hingoli.
North, Col, B R E, on leave, to England.
Martin, Major, Bl, R A, on leave, to England.
Toker, Col, Bl, 18th B I, on leave, to England.
Chowne Col, Bl, Infy, to England.
Bateson, Surgn, Bl, Mad Dept, on leave, to England.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—60 bales cotton, R H Cheetham & Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Thos H Moore & Co; 110 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 37 bales wool, M Goculdass, 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co; 30 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 4,000 cwt wheat, J C Bushby & Co; 51 bales wool and goat hair, M Joosub; 62 bales cotton, M Dayall; 146 bales cotton, B and A Hormarjee.
Esther Ray s—2,000 cwts millbones, M Jamal.
Bellona s—79 bales wool, Dharsi Bhimji; 35 bales wool, T Chimandas; 85 bales wool, G Rungovan; 30 bales wool, Nathoo Lallji; 52 bales wool, A M Tookeekhan.
Lord Charlamont s—104 bales cotton, A. S. Moodliar and Co.
Architect s—68 bales cotton, Long Moir & Co; 6,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros; 37 bales goat hair and 7 bales wool, V Poonja and Co; 443 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 66 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 87 bales cotton, B Harbelaye.
Etolia s—75 bales cotton fly, F L Batlibol.
E Reed s—515 cwts myrobolums, N Lallji.

FOR LONDON.

Etna (s), 220 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 450 cwts poppy seed, A Blascheck and Co; 8 bales hide, J Mahomed Rehmatoola.

FOR HULL.

Lepanto (s), 845 cwts myrabolums, N Lallji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Preston (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Cleveland (s) 20,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Ardbeg (s), 10,040 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR CETTE.

Maude (s), 900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gordonier (s), 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,700 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dunbar (s), 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 4,002 cwts groundnuts and 4,087 cwts castor seed, G Mottoe and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Maulkins Tower (s), 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld: 2,020 cwts wheat, Tyabji and Co; 704 cwts wheat, W Bell and Co; 150 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 520 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno (s), 145 bales twist, Ardeshir Dhunjibhai; 15 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno (s), 65 bales twist, Ardeshir Dhunjibhai; 85 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 300 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co; 165 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno (s), 365 bales twist, Cursetji Jamshedji; 550 cwts sandal wood, H Moolji; 250 bales twist, S Beznath; 200 bales twist, 150 cwts sandalwood, 7 cwts ivory and 16 cwts ganda horn, S Nathoo; 25 bales twist, The New Great E S and W Co; 260 bales twist and 150 bales cotton, B Goruk-ram; 100 bales twist, J Doongersey; 50 bales twist, Lalji Cutchra; 100 bales twist, M Rambhagat; 40 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 200 bales twist, The Central India S and W Co, Ld; 200 bales twist, M Sorabji; 150 bales twist and 50 bales cotton, H Moolji; 25 bales twist, D Liladhur.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno (s), 285 bales twist, C Jamshedji; 150 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 25 bales twist, D Liladhur.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Puttiala (s), 100 bales cotton, C R Sethna.
Canara (s) 62 bales cotton, B Hardyall.

JUNE 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice (s), 1,050 cwts myrabolums, Valji Poonsay; 190 cwts myrabolums, C P Cama; 400 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 325 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld; 251 bales cotton, G Hamumansing 200 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 53 bales wool, B Chupsee; 2,314 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 30 bales wool, The Bo Co Ld; 125 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co; 57 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.
Architect (s), 71 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales silk waste, P Pestonji.
Bellona (s), 7,792 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 65 bales wool, Nanji Bhanji.
Kirby Hall (s), 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam (s), 10 cwts ivory, C Alloobhai; 4 boxes silver coins (Rs 34,560) G Madharao.
Etna (s), 50 bales cotton droppings, Breul and Co; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 15 cases fishmaws, M Nathoo.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt of St Patrick (s), 7,960 cwts rapeseed and 1,998 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 34,000 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 870 cwts rapeseed, The B Co Ld; 8,000 cwts rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 540 cwts buffalo horns, R Cadharbhai; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Europa (s), 12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt of St Patrick (s), 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dunbar (s), 3,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TORRE DEL-ANUNZIATA.

Maulkins Tower (s), 28,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Maulkins Tower (s), 20 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam (s), 550 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Kingdom (s), 70,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa (s), 50 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, 400 cwts sandalwood C Ebrahim.
Bisagno (s), 350 bales twist, H P Jootha; 50 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsee; 50 bales twist, T Manekchand; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, N Bhagwandass; 50 bales twist, N Jeevandass; 200 bales twist, N Vithaldass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno (s), 100 bales twist, T Manekchand; 50 bales twist, S H David.
Malwa (s), 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, S Ezra and Co; 50 bales twist E J Abhraham; 150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Zambesi (s), 416 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 25, Farringdon road London.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

1478 Etna (s), Brorsen.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1236 Architect (s), Chandler.
1769 Bellona (s), Blacklock.
3092 City of Venice (s), Moffatt.
1164 Edwin Reed, Fulton.
1883 Esther Roy, Robson.
2055 Etolia (s), Gill.
1739 Kirby Hall (s), Pearse.
2025 Lord Charlemont (s), Bocquet.
2031 St. Regulus (s), Henry.

FOR ANTWERP.

1384 City of Philadelphia, Winn.
2308 Europa (s), Jones.
1352 Gordonia (s), Cook.
1454 Govino (s), Brotherton.
1386 Manitoba (s), Housagoe.

FOR HAVRE.

2284 Kt. Errant (s), Medill.

FOR HULL.

1871 Lepanto (s), Irwin.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1578 Federation (s), Pinkham.
1499 Knight of St. Patrick (s).
1401 Preston (s), Brown.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.

1423 Congo (s), Green.
1414 Kingdom (s), Roberts.
1375 Storm Queen (s), Irwin.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1401 Cleveland (s), Jacob.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

2240 Worsley Hall (s), Verril.

FOR GENOA AND TORRE DEL ANNUNZIATA.

1803 Maulkins Tower (s), Tiddy.
1350 Simoom (s), Pole.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2102 Australia (s), Briscoe—P. and O.—Mails, June 21.
1172 Dunbar (s), Wizzell.

FOR CHANNEL FOR ORDERS.

1267 County of Carnarvon, Roberts.

FOR ANNUNZIATA AND NAPLES.

1689 Darwin (s), Williams.

FOR BREMERHAVEN AND LIVERPOOL.

1734 Latimer, Graves.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1498 County of Clare, MacNeill.

FOR MEDITERANEAN PORTS.

1546 Wave (s), Maculloch.

FOR PORT SAID.

1467 Ardbeg (s), Greenfield.

FOR CETTE.

1127 Maude (s), Claxton.

FOR CHINA.

1474 Bisagno (s), Pezzarello.
1139 Geelong (s), Creecy—P. and O.
1697 Malwa (s), Atkinson—Mails, June 10.
1540 Zambesi (s), Preston.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

629 Daylight.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1720 Jacob E. Ridgeway, Call.

FOR MAURITIUS.

280 Zulu, Fowler.

UNFIXED.

SHIPS.

1392 Alice D. Cooper, Saunders.
2073 Ardencraig, Hampshire.
248 Peggie Day, Hill.
196 Sarah Smith, Noel.
948 Suffolk, Card.
1730 Talavera, Robson.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

— H. M. S. Briton, Lloyd.
— H. M. S. Canning, Edwards.
— H. M. S. Dalhousie, Wilson.
— H. M. S. Amherstch, Ayes.
— I. M. S. Invest-gator.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1281 Assaye, Ritchie—Liverpool, April 18.
1269 Hutton Hall, Slater—Penarth, April 27.
2117 Fulwood, Jones—Cardiff, May 9.
2340 Glenericht, Flynn—Cardiff.

SHORTLY DUE.

1677 Surat—Australia—Left Suez Canal May 11—P. & O.
1738 Pandora—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal May 18—Lloyds.
2022 Deccan—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal May 19—P. & O.
1374 Cuba—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 20—Via Karachi.
1780 Dorien—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal May 22—Via Aden.
1011 Loch Rannoch—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal May 23.
1113 Drace—Hull—Left Suez Canal May 25.
1180 Kaisar-i-Hind—London—Left Suez Canal May 25—Via Karachi.
1135 Panama—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal May 25.
1132 Tarpeia—Aden—Left Suez Canal May 26.
1314 Orion—Trieste.—Left Suez Canal May 26—Austrian Lloyds.
2228 Titania—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal May 27—Lloyds.
2218 Armenia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 27.
1802 St. Oswald—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal May 28.
1225 Wivenhoe—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal May 24—Discharges Aden.
1263 Malabar—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal May 28.
— Ickcliffe—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal May 28.
1845 Giava—Genoa—Left Suez Canal May 29.
1377 Grey-toke—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 1—Discharges at Aden.
1606 Nizam—Venice—Left Suez Canal June 2—P. & O.
2318 Persia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal June 3.
1961 Germania—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal June 3.
1465 Regina—New York—Left Suez Canal June 3.
1515 Kashgar—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal June 3—P. & O.
1112 Cairo—Hull—Left Suez Canal June 4.
1277

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, ...
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, ...

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28	,, 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Juterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BUMMSTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 35 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZSCARVARY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY AT REDUCED PRICES.

A. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer-Red Bars }	,, 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	
Charles Lorraire very old Brandy	,, 57 0	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 28 0	

WHISKY AT REDUCED PRICES.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 25 0	
,, ,, *	,, 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in China-pagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,, ,,	,, 5 0	,, ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Basola	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbera	,, 15 0	...
Vino Grignolino	,, 15 0	...

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	...
Vin Maraequo in a case of 21 Bottles	,, 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 20 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	,, 15 0	...
Chartreuse Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Finest Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1 lb. 10 to 22 lbs.	@ 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at 0 9
,,	1 do. 1 0
,,	2 do. 1 12

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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	,, 2 0	,, ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Peas I.	,, ...	,, 0 12
,, ,, II.	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8

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No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
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BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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Monogram Rs. 27-0.

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The Brandies are supplied in Wood and in Jars containing two and four gallons.

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SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	,, 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	,, 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 4

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D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29	8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 26	0

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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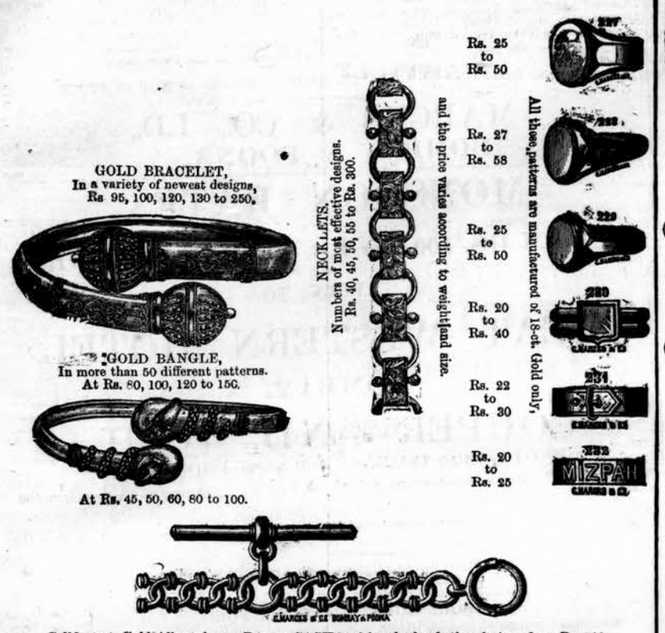
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"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" *give certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

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The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Opium-Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establish- "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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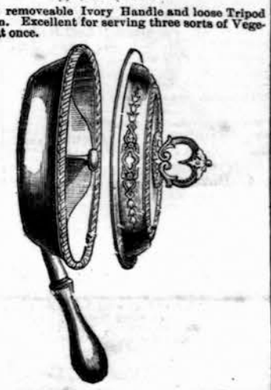

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